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Panorama of Proposed Development of Banff School of Fine Arts

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, JULY, 1947

VOLUME V

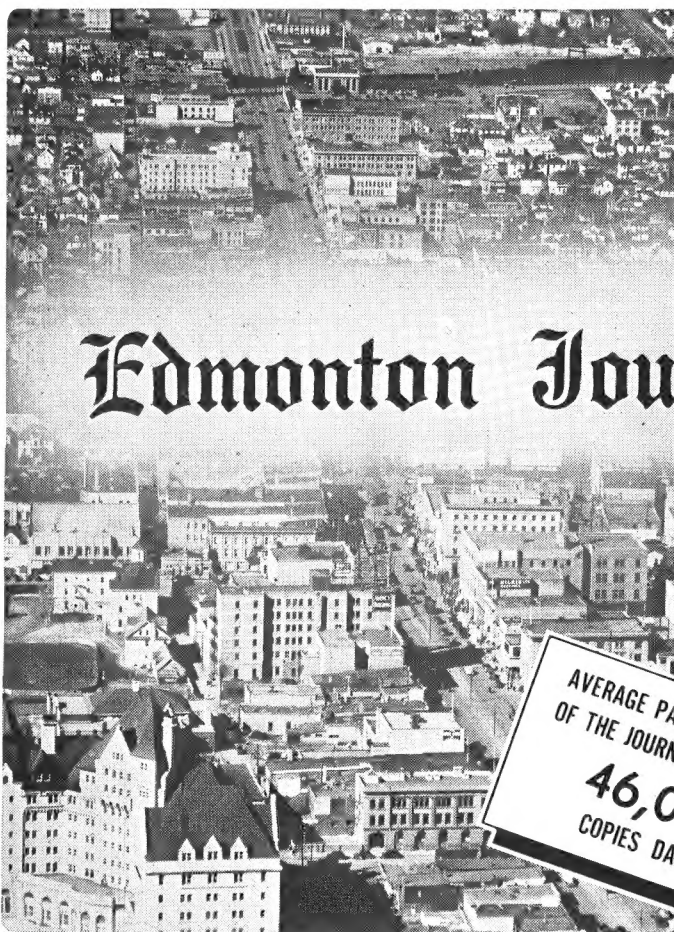
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The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

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Volume V

July, 1947

Number 3

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Editorial



Our Summer School

The remarkable growth of the Banff School of Fine Arts is symptomatic of the increased summer activity of the University in general. Indeed, as far as the Faculties of Arts and Education are concerned, the present Summer Session has become almost a Third Semester.

When the Summer Session received first attention in the General Calendar for 1925-26, regulations read: "No course will be given unless at least five students enrol for it." As late as 1936 the 18th Annual Summer Session offered only seven Junior and thirteen Senior courses. In recent years summer school has become almost a professional necessity to increasing numbers of the Province's school teachers, and the assumption of all teacher training by the University has increased the burden on facilities. This year students have their choice of forty-six courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science and forty-one in the Faculty of Education. Attendance in 1946 reached 1,500, a level that seems likely to remain normal for some time. The recreational aspects of early summer schools are tending to give place to the increased pressure of work. Indeed, the recreational function seems more left to the Banff School.

Perhaps inevitably demands on the full-time teaching staff have grown with the increased importance of summer school. This growth is recognized as unhappy in the main since staff members cannot do justice to a three term year.

However, with growing enrollment, our Summer Session can now attract guest professors from other universities in Canada and United States. The resulting infusion of new ideas and viewpoints is stimulating to students and staff alike. Though summer courses may not in fact be the equal of their winter equivalents, they admit of more variety. Indeed, we feel that such interchange of staff members could be extended profitably to the Regular University Session.

The rapid extension of University activities, then, viewed as it is with misgiving by some, is both inevitable and healthy. However, the time seems to have arrived for a review and redefining of aims and scopes. Now that the recent period of rapid expansion and flux has given way to an apparently more stable phase, the proper fields of the Winter Session, the Summer Session, and the Banff School of Fine Arts could be made clearer.



The Editor Says:

First theme for this, *Volume V, Number 3*, is University. Edith Park describes the proposed expansion of the Banff School of Fine Arts; R. L. Rutherford debunks "The Plan"—past, present, and future; and Maimie Simpson writes on a new venture in public service undertaken by members of the Varsity Mixed Chorus.

Mrs. Park, an Associate Editor of this periodical, graduated in Honors English in 1940, and received her Master's in 1941. Her article outlines plans for the new Tunnel Mountain site of the Banff School—goal for many years of the energetic Director of Extension, Mr. Donald Cameron.

Dr. R. L. Rutherford of the Class of 1919, poet, philosopher, and geologist, has something to say about the campus in "The Changing Scene." Some will agree with his views and some will not. All will stir at his statement that "shacks, shelters, sheds, and shanties are our pen." And all will agree that Dr. Rutherford does very well with tongue in cheek and pen in hand.

Soon after the sombre examination month, two gaily decorated buses pulled into the driveway in front of the Arts Building and took on sixty-four members of the Varsity Mixed Chorus. For the next seven days the Chorus toured parts of Alberta's South. Miss Simpson, graduate of the University and member of the staff of the Faculty of Education, accompanied the Chorus on its road-trip. For this number she relates the story of community service of the student-singers. To the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Provincial Government, *The New Trail* is indebted for the excellent photograph of the Chorus's departure.

Our second theme is international. Activities of two agencies of UNO are outlined in the Chancellor's "What About UNESCO?" and Dr. Ignatieff's "What Is FAO?"

Dr. McNally, member of the University's first graduating class, was one of the Canadian delegates to the general conference of UNESCO held in Paris last winter. His article contains much challenging material.

Dr. Ignatieff received his master's degree from this University in 1932 and later was a member of the Soils Department. From

1940 he served in the Canadian Army, and on his discharge in December, 1945, he joined Food and Agricultural Organization as a technical officer in what has now become the Agriculture Division. He has taken part in FAO conferences in Quebec, Washington, and Copenhagen, and is at present at the Organization's Washington headquarters. His primary responsibility is with problems of soil fertility.

Britain and the United States of America are held together by strong ties of mutual interest and common heritage, but some Britons hold anti-American prejudice and some Americans anti-British. Canadians who read R. L. Gordon's article on these Anglo-American prejudices will sense the intermediate position of Canadian prejudice.

Mr. Gordon will graduate with Class '48 in Arts. During the war he served with the Royal Navy on Landing Craft in several combined operations.

R. W. Ross, who writes on Trade and Financial Relations between Canada and the Netherlands, took his Bachelor's degree in Political Economy in 1942. In the Army he served in North-West Europe and spent some of that time in Holland where he developed keen interest in the trading practices of the Dutch. When he returned to the University in 1946 he undertook a study of the commercial relations of Canada and the Lowlands kingdom, and received his M.A. at the recent Convocation. The article summarizes some of the points brought forward in his thesis.

"The Atom That Has Never Been Split" has nothing to do with science, concerns neither University nor international affairs, but is the story of an informal and unofficial group of University of Alberta alumni residing in Calgary. This group claims to be unique amongst alumni groups in that it has been spared the fissure which has rent all others from time to time. Miss Thomson graduated in Arts in 1919 and is now with the Calgary Public Library.

We print, verbatim, the speeches made at Convocation in this number in order to form a permanent record of the day's proceedings. With the addresses we have reproduced two excellent photographs of the platform scene in McDougall Auditorium.

In Memoriam



Frank Archibald Wyatt

It was in the early evening of May 24th that Frank Archibald Wyatt passed on. He had spent a happy day and he was content to rest in order to regain his health and strength. The end came suddenly. It was easy for him to go, and we are glad he did not suffer. It was very hard for those whom he left behind.

We are gathered together to pay our last respects to him. He has been our colleague and friend for almost 28 years. It was to his home most of us were first invited on arriving in Edmonton. He made us welcome and we felt at ease. He was a genial host and lived for his family. Hundreds of students who have passed through the University of Alberta had a home away from home in the house of Frank and Genevieve Wyatt. They will never forget those pleasant hours and will be thinking of us today as we are gathered here.

He was a modest man—in fact much too modest for his own good. He never had an unkind word to say of any man and a kinder, friendlier person would indeed be hard to find.

He always had a merry twinkle in his eye and, with a fine sense of humor, appreciated a good story.

What is the background of such a life? Frank Wyatt was raised on an irrigated farm near Wellsville, Utah. His grandfather was a Scottish immigrant and for him Frank had a great love and respect and often spoke about him to me.

The problems of irrigation were ever before him as he worked on the land and he determined to learn all he could and devoted his life to research of our greatest heritage—the Soil. He graduated from the College of Agriculture at Logan, Utah, in 1910, then for graduate work, went to study under Dr. Hopkins at the University of Illinois. Frank Wyatt knew all the time what he was after and never deviated from his goal. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1915, and remained on the staff at Illinois until 1919.

The late Dean Howes in 1918 saw the first signs of the havoc that wind could bring about in the destruction of our soil in Southern Alberta. It was fortunate he found Frank Wyatt and persuaded him to leave the United States for Canada.

I believe that to Frank Wyatt must go, for all time, the credit for organizing the Soil Surveys in this Province. He was appointed Director of Soil Surveys for the Province in 1921, and has carried this heavy responsibility continuously since that date. Such activities have spread to other Provinces and now soil surveys constitute a recognized project of the Dominion Government. They are carried on from East to West and from the United States boundary to the end of the Alaska Highway—and beyond.

His greatest contribution has been to research on the Gray Wooded Soils. He discovered the key that unlocked their latent and potential worth. Hundreds of farmers in such areas must realize that their success today is a direct result of continued research in the laboratory and in the field and the practical application of the answers obtained that came from the long hours of hard work by himself and the staff under his direction.

He always had in mind the problems of the man on the land, and tried to interest him in the applications of scientific results to the best farm practices to be followed to ensure that a permanent agriculture in this province would prevail.

He was held in high esteem by the Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Legislature of the several governments that have come and gone since 1919. He was often drafted as an arbitrator of diverse views, and it may be truly said that both sides always respected his judgment and the decisions which he made.

He could adjust himself to many levels. Everyone felt he was vitally concerned with his problem and really anxious to find a solution. The highly trained men in science, the homesteader in the bush, the farmer on his land, the land appraiser, and the student in common with his colleagues in the Faculty of Agriculture found in him a man's man. He loved the great outdoors; hunting and fishing made a strong appeal to him. He was truly one of nature's gentlemen.

He has now come to the end of the road. We all know this time comes to each of us, but it is so hard for those left behind when it finally arrives. We sympathize deeply and sincerely with his wife and his family. He was a loving husband and a devoted father. I know that many in this community and throughout the Province and from places far away will write and tell them that they, too, feel very deeply for them in their very great loss.

—J. Macgregor Smith.

Expansion Plans for the Banff School of Fine Arts

By EDITH PARK

The Banff School was started in 1933 as the result of a grant to the University by the Carnegie Corporation for the purpose of developing a Fine Arts program. It began modestly enough as a Summer School in the Arts Related to the Theatre, the purpose being to provide specialized training for teachers and others interested in giving leadership in community drama. The response was immediate and encouraging. Enrollment was about three times that expected and so enthusiastic were the students that the school was continued. In 1935 the drama school was joined by an art class hitherto sponsored by the Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary, and also by a master piano class. This augmented school was now called The Banff School of Fine Arts.

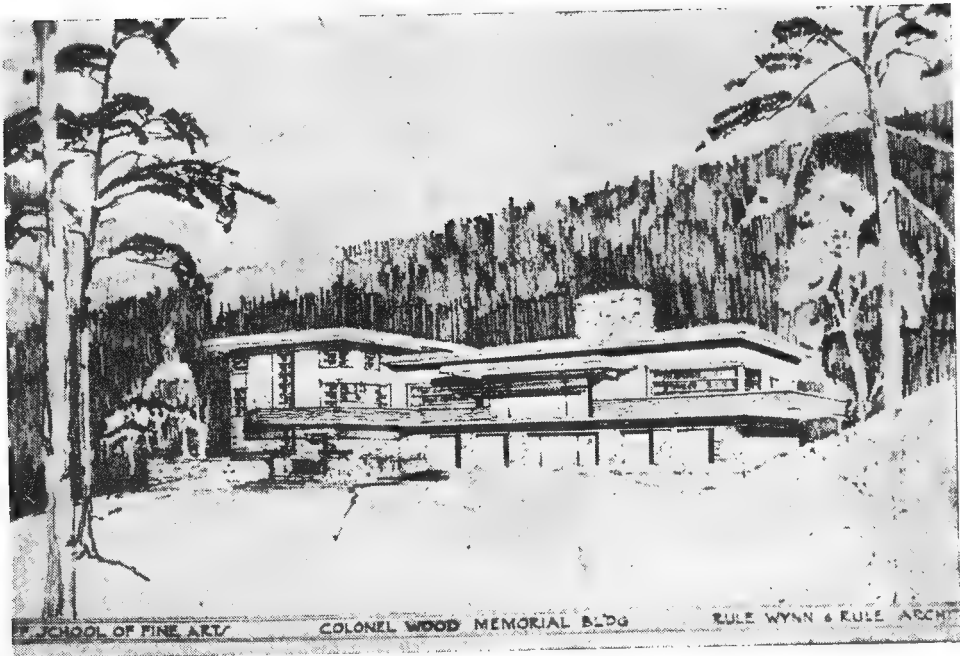
In succeeding years courses were added in choral singing, creative writing, oral French, and applied arts such as weaving and design, modelling and pottery. Students began to attend from other provinces of Canada and from the United States so that it became necessary to provide dining and dormitory facilities. In 1943, The Western Canada Theatre Conference was established as an adjunct of the school with the purpose of bringing leaders of Little Theatre and community drama groups into contact with students. In the following year a Rockefeller grant provided for the establishment of an Alberta Writers' Conference. This has since become The Western Canada Writers' Conference, a ten-day meeting of writers under the leadership of well-known authorities in creative writing.

Begun in depression times, The Banff School has prospered through lean years and years of war, inspiring and enriching our local and national culture and achieving for itself a favorable international reputation. It has always been the policy of the school to engage distinguished teachers from all over America, thus providing the highest standards of instruction. At the same time fees have been moderate. In addition a considerable number of scholarships are available through gifts of private individuals, societies, school boards, the Government of France, and the School itself.

Attracted by the growing fame of the school, and by its magnificent setting, an ever increasing number of students have enrolled each year. School teachers and art students mingle with vacationing millionaires, young and old sit down together. One season has seen such diverse people as a judge of the Supreme Court, studying Oral French; a lady sheriff from Mexico, taking painting; and the negro head of the drama department of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Last year students attended from all but one province of Canada and from sixteen states of the United States.

For the past three years it has been necessary to refuse a number of applicants because of the lack of accommodation. This naturally is not in the best interests of the School. On the other hand it requires an enrollment of five hundred at present fee levels, to operate the school, without taking into consideration the pressing need for new buildings.

The most immediate requirement is a new dining hall and sleeping quarters to accommodate three hundred and fifty students, plus additional classrooms and



studios. With this and a projected additional program in mind, the University has established The Banff Foundation, with the object of raising a fund in excess of \$1,000,000 with help from private sources.

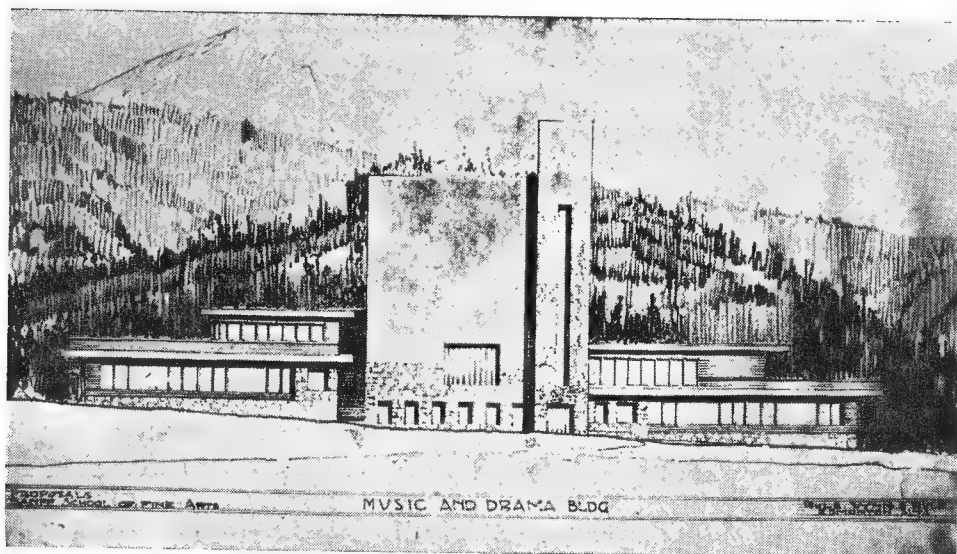
A sketch of the projected building program appears on the cover of this issue of *The New Trail*. It is planned to build in 1947 the Administration building and one or two chalets, each chalet capable of providing sleeping and lounge accommodation for from thirty to sixty students.

As funds become available other buildings will be added. First, a music and drama building containing a stage, small auditorium, theatre workshops, music rooms, studios and a radio studio; then a studio building, comprising eight artists' studios, lecture rooms and applied art workshops; and finally, a central heating plant, and a gymnasium with additional applied art workshops for woodcarving, ceramics, etc., on the ground floor.

In addition, a number of chalets, each accommodating thirty to sixty students, would be built each year over a ten year period, up to the number of twenty or thirty chalets.

As may be seen from the sketches accompanying this article, these buildings will be modern in style, finished in Mount Rundle stone and rough-sawn cedar, and designed to harmonize with their mountain setting. The Administration building will have on the ground floor a kitchen big enough to feed 1,200 students, and a dining room for 300. On the second floor will be offices and on the third floor two temporary classrooms later to be converted into a library. The first floor of the main wing will be a central student lounge 35 feet by 90 feet with a 20-foot ceiling.

The music and drama building will contain music studios for piano, choral and orchestra classes and practice rooms in one wing. The opposite wing will



contain stagecraft workshops and production classrooms. The auditorium will seat 500 people and will have a fully equipped modern stage arrangement highly suitable for experimental theatre. Above the rear section will be a broadcasting studio.

The studio building is to contain fourteen classrooms in addition to staff offices, storage space, seven artists' studios and metal and stoneworking shops, pottery and ceramics workshops, textile and weaving rooms, and three photographic laboratories.

Each chalet will be individually designed to suit the natural contours of the site. The typical chalet will contain fifteen rooms equipped with two single beds, for a total of thirty students. There will be a central lounge in each chalet.

On completion the school will have accommodation for a maximum of 1,000 students. This is an ambitious program and could only be made practicable by the operation of the school on a year-round basis. It is hoped that as soon as sufficient permanent buildings are completed a winter term will be inaugurated. The winter term will offer advanced work for students who intend to specialize in specific fields. An enrollment of approximately 325 is expected.

Various plans are under consideration for the use of the remaining space during the winter months. Already well along is a plan for a School of Forestry and Wild Life Conservation, to be operated in conjunction with the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Another suggestion is that of establishing a special residential high school in co-operation with the Banff School Board for from 100-150 students. It has been suggested also that a first class private preparatory school be set up, to accommodate 100 boys and 100 girls. The buildings might also be used for specialized courses such as recreational courses in such subjects as physical education, fly-casting, fishing, hunting and natural history and geological studies, to be treated from a scientific, conservational and sportsman's viewpoint. Educational conventions and other meetings of provincial and dominion organizations might also be accommodated when space is available.

The ultimate aim will be to establish at Banff a year-round school of Fine Arts, offering the highest standards in instruction by guest artists and teachers selected from the best talent in Europe and America; a well-planned and varied curriculum, and the finest possible accommodation in a setting unrivalled in its natural beauty.

At a time such as this when so many institutions are catering to the demand for quick, so-called "practical" education, it is to the credit of the University of Alberta that her leaders are giving attention to the development of a School of Fine Arts. Owing to the large numbers of veterans who are demanding professional and vocational courses, a good deal of money has to be devoted to increasing facilities in these branches of education. This is only natural and, we hope, transitory; but it is imperative that we do not neglect the Fine Arts to the impoverishment of our cultural life. It is the prime duty of a University to enlighten and enrich the life of the community which fosters it. Alberta has always prided itself on being a pioneer university in all the best sense of the word—and it is in the faith of our founders that this development of the Banff School is undertaken.



The Changing Scene

By R. L. RUTHERFORD

"What of the night watchman," not "Watchman, what of the night."

Preface—The following was assembled near the ides of March when on my natal day I gazed about, waited for a sign of spring, and reflected a bit. The local press has dwelt on the fact that a large number of our judiciary have birthdays in March, but I know of only one other brilliant man whose birthday coincides with mine . . . his name is Einstein.

Sir Christopher, thou art not with us at this hour.
We have no thought of thee, we do not need thee, Wren.
Shacks, shelters, sheds and shanties are our pen.
Designs and plans for spacious hall and tower
Have forfeited their place to quonset dower
With outward shabbiness

This addled paraphrase is like the baroque symphony of structures on our campus. For months past the scene on the campus has been like a disturbed ant's nest—men coming and going in all directions, each one carrying something, buildings moving to another allegedly temporary site. Periodically, some sort of structure emerges and is put to use. But some general plan is behind it all, much more so than I have ever been able to discern on the frequent occasions when I have kicked the top off an ant hill and then sat down and quoted the admonition to the sluggard. Much of this new construction is allegedly temporary, but so are we who use it, and time only will prove which will survive.

When a new member joins the staff, it is customary to be introduced to the President in his office. I recall the occasion of being presented to the late Dr. H. M. Tory. On leaving the office, one viewed "THE PLAN" on the north wall. Dr. Tory liked to tell each newcomer about "THE PLAN" and his hopes for an early growth of the campus in keeping with this design.

Some years ago it was a custom in many homes to hang in a conspicuous place a large and none too artistic photograph of the Prime Minister of the day, especially if one were an adherent of the party in power. When political defeat occurred, the picture was reversed and faced the wall for a period of penance. I do not know now whether or not "THE PLAN" faces the wall in the President's office.

All buildings are temporary, but some more so than others. Originally both North and South labs were temporary. Now, with a few annual changes, they look more permanent than ever, except that they have never housed either of the Deans of the two Faculties that utilize most of the space. Perhaps the occupancy of a Dean would give them the hall mark of permanency, and thus defeat the hopes of the respective occupants.

But "THE PLAN" has not died entirely. Last fall the riveters' ripping repetitive rattle tied steel into place for the addition of a wing to the Medical Building. Now at the ides of March, they are scraping off the wall to tie on a second wing. The late Dr. Broadus once remarked, on the completion of the first part of the

Medical Building, that it had a Queen Anne front and a Mary-Anne back. The rising canvas curtain reveals a Queen Anne finish to at least a part of the rear.

In all this maze of structures, the Arts Building, facing towards Mecca, stands out above the others. All my undergraduate work and all my professorial time has been spent in this building. This I consider rather fortunate, if environment can influence one's metabolism. From the outside this building surpasses all others on the campus in grace and charm, and happily hides from view many others to its rear. Only on rare occasions do I approach it from the residential part of the campus or Windsor Park. Those who have to do so daily are unfortunate. It appears best when approached diagonally from the southeast, when it can be viewed silhouetted against a broad distant skyline as a background, which is only broken by the occasional minaret, some miles distant across the Saskatchewan valley.

The visiting stranger must get a rude shock if he approaches the campus on foot via 88th Avenue, when at 112th Street he runs into the "brick curtain" of St. Stephen's College. Architecturally this may have been made to a plan, but to the non-trained eye in such respects, it is a monstrosity. Only the very myopious pedestrians are spared the jolt, and the very sensitive radar equipment of the bat in his night flight must be thrown out of harmony long before he reaches this object.

St. Stephen's was built by the Methodists and, as a continuing one, I fear to enter it lest the slight tremor of footsteps might cause the serrated towers to cast brick at me. I recall the crusades of the first Principal of this college, in search of supporting funds, when with religious zeal and fervor then common to Methodist sermons, he exhorted his listeners to support this project for which he could give justification by ample scriptural references. Perhaps very few students now on the campus know that it was this building that perhaps first really established the University in Edmonton since the early construction of this edifice, to some extent frustrated attempts to have the site moved to another city. Had this not been built at the time it was, there might have been no need to defeat a "motion in the House" in 1947. The cornerstone says 1910, but is not specific as to A.D. or B.C.

In spite of its objectionable outward appearance, I gaze on this building with a certain amount of reverence as I pass at a safe distance, since perhaps I did drop a few cents on the plate to give it a start. It has performed a long and varied service, but would that we could remove the unsightly towers from its form and perhaps give it some semblance of equipoise. Its altitude suggests something of a physical approach towards heaven. Perhaps to some similar tower Nicodemus journeyed by night for spiritual rebirth. That is about the only scriptural passage that comes to me as I pass by. The blatant juke box in the Tuck Shop might, on some occasion, amplify its hideous notes to a point where the vibrations could cause the walls of Jericho to fall and the towers then would be no more. Would that such walls in falling might be internecine to the source of the vibrations as well.

But St. Stephen's is a monument to days gone, when the theological group dominated the student body in the Faculty of Arts. Since then, the theological college of the churches of union gradually raised the basis and standards of entrance to theology but left static the minimum emoluments of the profession. In con-

sequence, the numbers entering this calling shrivelled almost to the vanishing point. This decrease, of course, is only part of the changing scene.

But we do not have to look long at St. Stephen's if we hurry. The Arts Building looms up ahead. A furtive side glance at the Medical Building will suffice. We are lucky if we do not have to enter it and endure its multiplicity of obnoxious odors from medical to chemical to biological. Once inside, if we step lively, we will not injure the fleet-footed progeny of the giants of the Carboniferous period that scurry to shelter. Irrespective of such internal conditions, this building, although pleasing in color design, does not possess the outward charm and poise of the Arts Building.

It might be asked why should we concern ourselves with the exterior views, when for the greater part of the year we are too hurried to worry about such matters, but the outside belongs to all who pass by. Perhaps the only conception of our University possessed by those who have no direct connection, except through taxation, is that gained from a casual tour of the campus in a car. Such a tour has its drawbacks.

On campus roads the fenceposts grow, row on row,
Without forwarning or direction whither one can go.

These evolved in the days when the campus had a split personality, military and civilian. I may be alone in the following opinion, but I would like to see some well prepared roads crossing the campus in places where the more permanent buildings can be viewed to advantage. Why we must always approach many buildings from the rear, is hard to understand. For domestic reasons in part and because it leads to the shortest route, I leave and enter my home from the rear. Perhaps less than ten per cent of the in and out traffic of the Arts Building is through the front door. If we drive to some affair at the residences, we enter and leave by the back door. I guess back door ingress and egress is our western style. Much has been written in recent months on the beautification of the approach to one of our well known hotels, but why worry about this approach, since it is to the back door of the said building and not the front. Their Majesties greeted the street throng from a balcony over the back door of this hotel, like a mop-dusting projection at the rear of any home. Similarly we cannot drive readily to any point and view to advantage the front of our Legislative Building, which faces north and uphill into a maze of residences. Unfortunately, the poorest of four possible choices for a front face was selected.

But again we must get back to our campus. More buildings will be added to it soon. I have omitted to mention one rather attractive structure acquired as a dowry through marriage. With it came a grown-up family with grandchildren. The Education Building, alias Normal School, alias University High School, stands somewhat disconnected from the campus group.

Its soul is like a star, it stands apart.
No shanties flank its moat or hide its art.

The entrance requirements to the Faculty housed therein have been somewhat undulant of recent years, but the emoluments to the profession have been too static to entice the heavy post-war registrations common to most other Faculties.

Should it concern us at all about the outward appearance of our structures, if all is well within, I only know one building well and one floor at that, namely the third floor in the Arts Building. The eastward view from this floor surpasses all others. On a cold day one can see enough of the distance to predict the weather in advance of the evening news. From here one gets an excellent view of the city and if at times bored from within, one can look out and get a refreshing view oblivious of all that lies to the west of his viewpoint.

Recently the second floor has been a perpetual jig saw puzzle and not unlike musical chairs. With the exception of a few offices, nothing is where it was a year ago. It is now almost entirely administrative, with Law at one end, a class room near the middle and a small room at the northeast end with an elevated stage floor for Dr. Sonet, so that he can lecture over the heads of his students and let his voice travel farther. Even such well established views as the unmistakable profile of Dr. Sheldon in diffused north light at the end of the hall is no more. The substitute (Smith) profile is similar enough to make one think, at first sight, that either the previous occupant has been slightly rejuvenated in facial expression without any appreciable tonsorial change or else the observer is slightly inebriated. The desk attitude, however, is slightly different as is also the greeting gesture via the right arm.

Some departments remain where they were over thirty years ago, each trying to expand and expropriate more space. Some have been warned to cease increasing their weight during the middle age spread. Others have high blood pressure and will have to move to lower altitudes to avoid a stroke. By juggling and shifting abnormally, large numbers are accommodated in spaces originally planned for the few. Most parts were never designed for a crowd, in fact, seldom is the internal design a major factor in a modern structure. The Arts Building is a case in point.

But should "THE PLAN" be changed, should we embark on a scheme whereby we design the building from the inside, first to the taste of the ultimate users and secondly for those that only view it from the outside and with little thought to their particular whims? I have never been inside the new Colonel Mewburn pavilion, but if what I have suggested has been the guiding spirit in its construction, then the interior must be a Utopian abode for those that use it.

But I still enjoy most of all, the approach to the Arts Building from the southeast, and now I hear that this view is about to be marred by the erection of a non-temporary new structure to house "A Monument More Lasting than Brass." If such is true, I will have to close my eyes as I approach or read as I walk, after the fashion of a pensive pious friar, with this difference, however, that any murmurings or audible mutterings bearing the semblance of a prayer with the use of scriptural words, will in reality be calling damnation upon those who have spoiled my view.

The April issue of *The New Trail* confirms my fears and if the projected plan is pursued, I will have to detour via adverse grade and approach the Arts Building from the east in order to lift up mine eyes unto the edifice of inspiration.

Ambassadors of Goodwill

By MAIMIE S. SIMPSON

"Be courteous of behaviour and affable to all men; there is nothing that winneth so much, with so little cost."

The students of the University of Alberta decided to offer a new "extension" service in public relations. So, on Tuesday, May 6th, the Mixed Chorus, some sixty-four strong, started out in two chartered, and suitably "decorated" Greyhound buses for a seven-day tour of Southern Alberta. Seven concerts in seven nights—an undertaking for the brave of heart!

A word about the University Mixed Chorus before it arrives in Didsbury for its first performance. "The chorus came to life in the Fall of 1944. On the initiative of its present conductor, Gordon F. Clark, the student body at large was invited to form a chorus without training or voice-tests, a volunteer organization open to all. The first two concerts given in Convocation Hall in February 1945, with a total of seventy voices proved an immediate success, and were received with unqualified acclaim. The following year with a membership of one hundred and thirty-five voices the chorus presented two concerts in Edmonton's largest auditorium, McDougall Church. An invitation to sing under the auspices of the Optimists'



The Varsity Mixed Chorus prepares to leave. On the left are Richard MacDonald, Miss Simpson, and Gordon Clark.

Club resulted in a duplication of this success in Calgary. In 1947 there were again one hundred and thirty-five voices, but there has been selection since it was found necessary to restrict the large number of students seeking admission at the start of the term. Following two concerts in January of this year, the Chorus went on tour again at the invitation of the Optimists' Club, singing to enthusiastic audiences in Calgary and Banff

"Apart from Athletics, the Mixed Chorus has attracted more students than any other activity. During its brief career it has demonstrated a striking fact—that even in the Twentieth Century, the Age of *Jazz*, classical music retains its lure not only for youthful students, but also for the more mature audiences."

The conductor of this interesting group of young students, Gordon F. Clark, is a fourth-year medical student. Unfortunately, being a fourth-year medical student is an all-time job, so, the autumn of 1947 will find the Mixed Chorus minus its even-natured, much-loved, highly-respected director, for Mr. Clark is going to be, first a doctor, then, if time will permit, a musician.

Mr. Clark received his musical training in piano and 'cello in Calgary under the talented direction of Mrs. Egbert and Garbovitsky respectively. Along with his training he has a fine sense of the fitness of things, illustrated so often, particularly in the choice of programme. He is never too busy to be thoughtful and kind. His discipline is amazingly good, the members of his chorus obeying instructions without a murmur. Tense situations or weary moments soon clear themselves with, "Gordie, we want a joke!" A smile, then a joke, and the air is clear again.

The full chorus consists of one hundred and thirty-five voices but over half of this number had summer work that must start May 1st, hence only sixty-four members could tour the south. These students practised six hours daily for a week, Sunday included; gave up two weeks' salary; and paid for their own food on the tour. At least they felt the venture was worthwhile. Everywhere they went, they sang their way right into the hearts of the men, women, and children, proving themselves to be worthy sons and daughters of whom their beloved Alma Mater can be justly proud.

In Didsbury, Cardston, Claresholm, Lethbridge, Raymond, Macleod and Coleman the programme, with the exception of the odd encore, was as follows:

God Save the King

I

Come Again! Sweet Love Doth Now Invite—John Dowland.

Ezekiel Saw De Wheel—Concert Version by Noble Cain.

Full Many a Song—A. Dvorak.

Jack and Jill—J. Michael Diack with the assistance of George Frederick Handel.

II

Cherubim Song No. 6—Tschaikowsky.

Since First I Saw Your Face—Thomas Ford.

Sunset—Carol Mueller.

Beautiful Saviour—Melody from the 12th Century—
F. Melius Christiansen.

Dark Water—Will James.

III

How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place—From the Requiem—

Johannes Brahms.

In Dulci Jubilo—Christmas Carol—R. L. de Pearsall.

Carol of the Bells—Ukrainian Christmas Carol—

Leontovitch—Wilhousky.

The Long Day Closes—Arthur Sullivan—arranged by Noble Cain.

Short'nin' Bread—James Wolfe.

IV

Ave Verum Corpus—Mozart.

Five Concert Rounds—Fitzgerald-Jones.

Joshua Fit de Battle Ob Jericho—Concert Version by Noble Cain.

Under the sponsorship, and through the generosity of Members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Rotary, Lions' Club, or Home and School Associations, the students were billeted and entertained. The kindness shown them by their hosts and hostesses was so much appreciated that it was often hard to say 'good-bye'. All along the way new friends were being made; students' horizons were being broadened.

There was much to interest everyone as the buses sped along: student life within the bus—laughter, gentle laughter, for voices must be saved; crossword puzzles containing unusual Scottish words; coconuts, that seemed to serve so many; honking of horns in the towns, and 'Hello, Jimmy', whenever a wee lad came in view. And from the windows—the first glimpse of the Foothills; expanse of the rolling ranching country in the south; the Rockies, snow-capped and majestic; playful little lambs and wobbly colts; soft green buds and yellow buffalo beans. Springtime all around.

Every day brought new and different experiences. Two, in particular, will remain ever bright in the memories of the chorus members. The first, a tour of the Temple Grounds in Cardston conducted by President Wood of the Mormon Church. The stately building erected on a hill overlooking miles of country fringed by mountain peaks was the inspiration for several sacred numbers sung on the temple steps: *In Dulci Jubilo*, *Now Let All the Heavens Adore Thee*, *Carol of the Bells*, *Ezekiel Saw De Wheel*, and *God Save the King*—the chorus's own lovely setting.

The second, a trip off the beaten trail, to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Indian Residential School near Cardston, where Father Gerard and Father Sharron are in charge. These men and their associates had been very kind to four members of the chorus; so it was decided that the students should sing for the boys and girls. Each Indian girl was dressed in a bright Scotch plaid frock; each Indian boy, scrubbed till he shone, was in his Sunday suit. The one hundred and seventy-five children with the Sisters were assembled in the school's chapel, a unique chapel built entirely by unskilled labor with Father Sharron as architect. The windows, of which there are many, are fascinating, for each contains a large cross made of bright red transparent glass. In this colorful setting the children, all smiles and bright-eyed, loved the music. Their bubbly laughter when *Three Blind Mice* was sung said a big 'Thank you', much bigger than words could ever

express. And one Sister, expressing the appreciation of the entire group, said, "You will never know what this has meant to us; outsiders don't often come our way."

Sadly enough, all good things must have an ending, so, in Coleman, on the seventh night and final concert in the tour of the south was presented to a large and most appreciative audience. Encore following encore, the favorite Czechoslovakian Marching Song being sung twice. An announcement that became familiar to the ear, "For our final number we shall sing"—and this time it was Shubert's lovely *Litany* "by special request." The chord of *O Canada*. In an instant Mr. Clark was leading not only his chorus but the entire assembly. The sound of the many voices must have echoed and re-echoed through the Pass, in an attempt to retain the sweet melodies heard.

What if one were a little weary! Wasn't this the last night the old crowd would be together! Surely a celebration of some sort was in order for everyone was happy, happy because of work well done. To Turtle Mountain Playground, then, four miles away went the chorus members, some hosts and hostesses and the kind, long-suffering bus drivers, Ken Edwards and Roy Valentine. Dancing for a couple of hours to music "emitted" from all sorts and conditions of instruments, and at times, to strange and weird rhythms was the sport indulged in till supper was announced.

Of course someone had a watch, and like the old sundial reminded the group—"Traveller it is later than thou think'st." Thus, to bed, for the morrow was to bring the long journey home. The tour had ended.

Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Richard MacDonald, Co-ordinator of Cultural Activities, Department of Economic Affairs, this trip of the south was made possible. We should like at this time to express to him our very grateful thanks.

It has sometimes been said of young people that they take much for granted, are inclined to demand much, and are more often than not thoughtless of others. Such may be true of some, though we doubt it. We do know it is not true of the members of the University Mixed Chorus. Always were they grateful and gracious, always did they make a most favorable impression wherever they happened to be—in the homes of their kind hosts and hostesses, or among the townspeople at large. Troupers every one. Ambassadors of Goodwill with whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to have been associated.



What About UNESCO?

It is now six months since the close of the first general conference of UNESCO in Paris. At that conference there was adopted a far-reaching program of projects and activities capable of keeping the energies and abilities of a carefully selected and competent staff fully occupied for a considerable number of years to say nothing of the large budget which would be required to produce the results deemed desirable by the conference. While some attempt was made to indicate priorities in the enterprises to be undertaken, say in 1947, in the main such decisions were left in the hands of the Executive Committee acting on the advice of the Director-General and the Secretariat generally. It will be recalled that this Executive Committee numbers 18, is representative of eighteen nations, and that its Chairman is Dr. Victor Dore, our distinguished ambassador to Belgium.

Progress, so far as any information received in this country goes, has been disappointingly small. At the end of March there was issued from UNESCO House in Paris a document entitled *The Programme of UNESCO in 1947*. This appears to be a catalogue of the major projects adopted in Paris, reorganized and integrated it is true, but still too extensive and diversified to even admit of a beginning being made during this year. Unless much more is being done than can be learned at this distance, progress reports to be submitted to the meeting in Mexico City in November next will require a great deal of padding. It would appear that the fatal practice of everlasting debate, procrastination, and general attitude of doing nothing today that can be put off till tomorrow, so characteristic of the United Nations' approach generally, has seized UNESCO House as well. This was one spot where great unanimity in thinking seemed to be in evidence at all times and where it was thought action on a comparatively restricted front might be begun without delay. Of course it may be that just such beginnings as were promised at Paris have been made but not fully reported to the member nations. If that is the case one cannot help feeling that the public relations department has fallen down badly.

Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Education, after a visit to the Paris Conference wrote: "UNESCO must, perforce, largely deal with the written word but it must be firmly based on public opinion, within the various countries and not only on the educational world. So far little impression has been made . . . Far more attention must be given to the national commissions and the liaison between them and UNESCO . . . There must be two-way traffic back to responsible educational bodies and outwards to UNESCO itself. Otherwise UNESCO will become aloof, official, and barren, divorced from contemporary currents of thought and practice. *UNESCO can be sustained only by men and women with a burning belief in the liberating power of education.*" I believe that UNESCO has tremendous potentialities for the promotion of understanding, tolerance, goodwill and a disposition towards peace. As President Gauss of Princeton said recently: "*The truths of democracy are not hard to understand. They are only difficult to practice.*" Before there can be either understanding or practice there must be a world wide campaign having as its

purpose the diffusion of knowledge as to what these truths are. It was for the dissemination of this information and much more that will serve to interpret one culture to another, one philosophy of life to another, and one part of the world to another that UNESCO came into being. I believe too that we have in Canada many men and women who have that "burning belief in the liberating power of education."

Those who made up the Canadian delegation to Paris have been trying to hold aloft the torch both in the East and West since their return. It is true that we have not named our National Commission. The United Nations Association at its recent meeting in London, Ontario, decided to tender its good offices to the Government to make sure that all educational, scientific, and cultural bodies had an opportunity to present their views as to the size, scope, and possible activities of the Commission to the Department concerned. It is therefore probable that this body which, as Mr. Lindsay says, can provide the highway for "the two-way traffic" which he regards as so essential will shortly be set up. The Commission is the natural channel of communication between UNESCO headquarters and the supporting public opinion which still remains to be developed.

The late Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Atlee's first Minister of Education, in presiding over the Conference in which UNESCO was born had this to say: "UNESCO has a distinctive place among the many international agencies through which the efforts of all the United Nations will be combined in the cause of justice and peace. It seeks to reach the minds of men and women all the world over, and by furthering progress in education, science and culture to forge links from nation to nation and to make the spirit of co-operation prevail. This is an aim which will awaken a lively response from our young people if their teachers give an enthusiastic lead." Following this statement of aim on the part of its general chairman the Preparatory Commission divided its program into six major interests:

1. It must concern itself with the quality of the teaching staff, modern teaching techniques and the extension of educational opportunity to the three-fifths of the human race still deprived of it.
2. It will attempt the widest dissemination of information on the practices of the most enlightened nations in the healing of disease, on fighting the chief scourges of mankind, in nutrition, in health habits, and in sanitation.
3. It will make use of modern media for spreading information—the press, radio, film, and television.
4. It will seek to remove barriers to the free circulation of the printed word and assist in the re-stocking of libraries and museums.
5. Steps will be taken to see that the great liberalizing influence of the social sciences and philosophy are made available to all men everywhere.
6. Lastly it must be made possible for men and women with artistic ability—painters, sculptors, photographers, workers in metal, musicians, writers, and producers—to carry on their creative work without undue worry as to livelihood and to receive assistance in acquainting the rest of the world with their achievements. The attainment of these objectives will mean that UNESCO has become in a very real sense the School of the World.

When the Conference met in Paris certain criteria were adopted with reference to the projects to be undertaken at once. In brief these were:

1. The projects must contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations;
 2. Those to be undertaken immediately must constitute a coherent whole;
 3. They must be practically feasible;
 4. They should be few in number; and,
 5. They should relate to matters of self-evident importance and usefulness.
1. There was general agreement that the most important as well as the most pressing need was the re-establishment of educational facilities on all levels and for people of all ages in the war-devastated lands. Information as to the extent of the dislocation and destruction, as well as the type of assistance most needed, has been collected and is being channelled out to the member nations in the form of a monthly news letter. Already the Canadian Junior Red Cross has expressed a willingness to share in this project to the extent of approximately one hundred thousand dollars. It will be obvious to everyone that this is a need which must be met at once. Children cannot wait. Mr. Bernard Drzewieski, Cultural Attache of Poland at London, is head of the section of UNESCO having this in hand. It is proposed to make an appeal for a large sum of money in countries whose services are intact for the immediate restoration of these facilities in such areas as Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Iran, Burma, Malaya and China.
 2. Another major project is a world-wide attack on illiteracy. It is not proposed to be content with ability to read and write but the provision of facilities by which ordinary people may obtain a reasonable knowledge of world affairs, namely, radio, films and the printed word. A volume has already been prepared describing successful attempts which have already been made such as the work of Dr. James Yen in China, Dr. Frank Laubach in the Philippines and the application of his method to a mass teaching program in Mexico. The whole undertaking is to be known as the project in "Fundamental Education."
 3. The publicizing of UNESCO itself—its objectives and what services it is in a position to render.
 4. Fostering of exchanges of all sorts, e.g., university professors and students, teachers, secondary school students, artists, art exhibits, musicians, scientists and representative citizens capable of interpreting their country abroad.
 5. Efforts will be made to facilitate travel, wide-spread diffusion of current world happenings, description of family life and leisure time activities of various people by means of radio, documentary film and newspaper. Every encouragement will be given to the removal of barriers between peoples of any and every sort.
 6. Teams of medical personnel, nutritionists and scientists will be recruited and made available for nations requesting this kind of assistance. These will be used to demonstrate the procedures followed in countries more advanced in these fields.

In presenting his outline of projects to the conference, the Chairman of the Program Committee said, "These are in the last analysis, proposals advanced for action by the peoples of the world. Without the collaboration of the member nations, UNESCO can do nothing and can be nothing. Without the collaboration of the peoples who compose the member nations, the undertakings of UNESCO—undertakings which touch most nearly the lives of peoples everywhere—can have no reality and no time meaning. In presenting therefore, this report, and in proposing that the program which it outlines should be adopted, we are speaking not for the General Conference of UNESCO alone but to the peoples of the world."

Now, the question naturally arises—Can the objectives of UNESCO, idealistic if you like—be realized in a world so given up to strife as ours seems to be? Only if you and I and the ordinary people of the world generally determine that it must be done. This means that we must give active support to every agency whose aim is the solution of world problems through peaceful means. If you are tempted to think that all this United Nations' machinery may cost us too much, think again of the alternatives and the cost of the last war—say, for one day. This is one of the ways we can insure against its happening again. Let us—everyone—be on the alert always—to think peace—to talk peace—and to practice it. Once again—remember it is not difficult to understand the truths of democracy. It is only difficult to practice them.



What is FAO???

By V. IGNATIEFF

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was born out of the idea of freedom from want. It is common knowledge that the world has never had sufficient food. Over two-thirds of its people are poorly nourished in spite of the fact that at least two-thirds of the world population is engaged in agriculture. The conquest of hunger, owing to the great strides made in the modern science of production, is for the first time in history entirely possible. At the same time, the modern science of nutrition has proved that if all people could eat the right kinds of foods, the average state of health could be raised much higher than it is now.

Production alone, however, is not sufficient to conquer hunger. Foods must be so distributed that the levels of consumption of those who do not have enough to eat are progressively raised. To achieve this distribution, the barriers of economic nationalism must give way to an expanding world economy, in which each nation can play its own part, but all will act together.

These basic ideas behind FAO were hammered out at the Hot Springs Conference called by the late President Roosevelt in May 1943, where 44 nations discussed ways and means of achieving this freedom from want in relation to food and agriculture.

From this conference emerged the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which was set up in July 1943 to make plans for a permanent international organization. L. B. Pearson of Canada acted as Chairman, and a constitution and report on the suggested structure and functions for FAO were prepared.

With acceptance of the proposed constitution by over twenty governments, the ground was prepared for the First Session of the FAO Conference, which convened at Quebec in October 1945. Forty-two nations became charter members at Quebec, and FAO became the first specialized agency of the United Nations. Sir John Boyd Orr, Scottish farmer and world-famed nutritionist, was appointed to head the infant food and agriculture agency, and under his leadership the functions of FAO began to crystallize.

At Quebec the nations agreed "to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action . . . for the purpose of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living . . . securing improvements in the efficiency of their production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the conditions of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy."

It should be pointed out that the nations themselves have pledged to one another and to their own peoples to fulfill these great undertakings. To assist the Governments in carrying out these lofty ideals, FAO was created. This Organization must therefore help grow two blades of grass where one grew before. But one of the other functions of FAO is to help nations to secure improvement in distribution of all food and agriculture products and to better the conditions of rural population. Therefore, it is also the job of FAO to insure that if two

blades of grass have been grown where one grew before, the extra blade is not destroyed by adverse economic conditions.

The terms of reference of FAO are extraordinarily wide and far-reaching. In regards to nutrition and standards of living, FAO is concerned with all the peoples of the world as consumers; for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural welfare. FAO is concerned with not less than two-thirds of the entire world's population who live in rural communities and are engaged in rural pursuits.

It is the first time that an international organization has been created that has at heart the interests of both consumers and producers of agricultural commodities. FAO was formed neither as an executive nor as a relief agency, but as an international co-ordinating and counselling body to deal with problems within the fields of agriculture, nutrition, forestry, and fisheries.

FAO does its work through a staff of highly trained workers, some of them on loan temporarily from government departments and other international bodies, though now a nucleus of permanent personnel is established to which recruitment is made on as broad a geographical basis as possible. Standing committees of world experts serve a vital function by advising on the Organization's work in nutrition, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, economics and statistics, and rural welfare. Working directly with these committees are the technical divisions.

In order to have a close working relation between FAO and its member nations, the FAO National Committees are being established. Thirty-six countries have already organized such committees. Canada has its FAO Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. S. H. Barton. The secretary of the committee is Dr. S. C. Hudson, whose address is Secretary, Inter-departmental FAO Committee, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, 576 Confederation Building, Ottawa.

One of FAO's important activities is concerned with the dissemination of information in one form or another. The Organization issues technical reports on the subjects within its fields. One of the most valuable contributions of FAO is the quarterly World Food Appraisal which embraces the agricultural situation of the major countries of the world, showing consumption and production of important products, calorie intake, export and import statistics, and authoritative findings on the over-all food and agricultural conditions of the world. Plans are also in progress for publishing monographs which would have a world-wide interest on subjects of agriculture, nutrition, forestry, and fisheries. FAO also plans to assist countries in developing or strengthening programs for taking scientific and economic information to farmers, fishermen and forest workers.

As a practical means of encouraging national action and development, FAO will send technical missions to countries requesting them. An FAO Mission is a group of experts, usually drawn from several countries, which goes to a country or region to study at first hand given problems related to food, agriculture, forestry, or fisheries. On the basis of this study, it makes recommendations for action by the government concerned. A recent example is the FAO Mission for Greece, which spent several months in Greece last summer, and issued its final report in March 1947. This Mission was the first international technical service of its kind completed for any nation by any of the new specialized agencies of the United Nations. The report gives a detailed analysis of the agricultural problems of Greece, including the broader aspects of the national economy involved, of

steps the Greeks can take themselves in dealing with these problems, and of help they need from outside the country to back up their own efforts.

The organization has achieved much since its inauguration in November 1945, under the leadership of Sir John Orr. In 1945, responsibility for dealing with the immediate post-war world shortage of food rested with international organizations such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the Combined Food Board. By the time these bodies were due to expire, it was hoped that the worst phase of the food shortage would be over. During the winter of 1945-46, however, serious deterioration in the world's food supplies set in, and the Director-General of FAO agreed that FAO should undertake responsibility for relieving the situation. A meeting on urgent food problems was therefore arranged by FAO in Washington in May 1946. This meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-two nations and six international organizations. As a result of it the International Emergency Food Council was established for allocation of foodstuffs and fertilizers in short supply.

Two important publications arose from this meeting. These were "World Food Survey" and "Proposals for a World Food Board." The first is a study of the prewar food consumption figures for seventy countries, comprising 90 percent of the world's population. Targets were drawn up by nutrition experts, which if carried out would provide everyone with an adequate balanced diet. Findings in the report indicated that more than half the world's population had a prewar calorie intake of only 2,250 a head a day, and less than one third had available 2,750 or more calories.

The proposals for a World Food Board were discussed at the meeting of the Preparatory Commission in Washington which published its findings in January 1947. In the proposals, the body was seen as a central authority, with power to hold reserve stocks of the more important commodities, to provide funds for financing the disposal of surpluses, and to co-operate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development. These proposals, however, were rejected by the Commission, which placed responsibility for achieving these objectives on the individual nations themselves. A World Food Council representing eighteen nations is suggested, which would work closely with FAO and fit into the general scheme of the United Nations Organization.

By itself, FAO could make an important but still only a limited contribution toward freedom from want and the achievement of an expanding world economy. But it must be viewed in a setting of wider international co-operation. FAO will work closely with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with the proposed International Trade Organization scheduled to meet for the first time in Geneva, April 10, and with other international organizations concerned with trade, credit, monetary stabilization, labor, health, education, and other matters vital to the welfare of nations. The success of FAO is bound up to a great extent in the success of the whole United Nations effort looking toward international security, an expanding world economy, full employment, adequate buying power, and expanded international trade.

Some Ideas on Anglo-American Prejudice

By R. L. GORDON

It may appear to some that this article deals in trivialities but after some years spent working very closely with the British, and not infrequently in association with Americans, I am persuaded that Anti-British and Anti-American prejudice, though having its roots in history, is based in most cases on the flimsiest foundations of second-hand dislikes. The average man is not consciously aware of the way history has coloured his point of view. He makes up his mind on comments of others—in conversation, magazine articles, newspapers, and incidents of daily life. It is to such sources then that we must turn in order to see what form his prejudice takes.

One of the greatest problems in opening up any controversial topic is that of impartiality. It is so easy if fact lies one way and inclination another to ignore the fact, camouflage it, or simply replace it with another carefully manufactured and far better suited to our purpose. The real difficulty of course is in detecting such a tendency in oneself. We are all prejudiced one way or another on any subject we care about. We would be scarcely human if we could spend some years living and working with people of other countries and not feel drawn to one more than another. But there should be a sharp line between ignorant prejudice and the pointing out of obvious failings. If an American says English plumbing is bad, that is fact not prejudice, but if he condemns the country because of its plumbing he crosses the line. An Englishman, drawing attention to the number of murders in Chicago does not necessarily dislike Americans.

I would like first of all to give some examples of Anti-British prejudice taken from various popular American sources. In 1941 Raymond Clapper, a political columnist for the Scripps-Howard Syndicate, wrote an article called "Why Can't Americans Believe in America?" Written after a visit to England, he sets forth in it his "deepest convictions" about his country. In an outburst of enthusiasm *Life* referred to this effort of Mr. Clapper's as "one of the most distinguished pieces of journalism since war began." Of the British he says: ". . . they know they are a small nation even though their Empire is large and that without American aid they cannot win. They stand in constant dread of offending us, of doing something that will dampen our desire to help . . ." After briefly describing his trip home by Pan-American Clipper and paying a hearty tribute to American industrial strength, he continues as follows: "We think the British are too smart for us. We are impressed in a childish way with their propaganda although the slickest propaganda in the world comes out of American advertising and publicity agencies. We, not the British, have developed the art of propaganda. The "Made in England" label gets us down even before we feel the goods. We are afraid of their statesmen. We do not know how high in initiative ability, in shrewd common sense our own officials rank by comparison. We belabor our own public servants until we talk ourselves into believing that they must be the worst in the world. What we think of ours is nothing to what the British think of theirs . . ." He proceeds further on: "We so underrate ourselves we are awed by everything

English, not realizing that they smoke pipes because their cigarettes are so bad. The American cigarette stands higher in wartime London than the American dollar. Hear their dance orchestras trying to play the new music of America and you know, more surely than statistics can tell you, that the new world has a spirit, a crisp audacity that grows out of an alert vitality such as exists nowhere in the old world."

Now, without comment, I want to give you some very brief quotations from other American journalists and speakers, all of which reveal certain sides of Anti-British prejudice or seeds from which it may grow.

Lindbergh, speaking in 1940: "When I saw the wealth of the British Empire, I felt the rich had grown too rich."

An Editor of *Life*: "Among the primitive customs of the English is the institution of classes. The Upper Class lives off the Lower Class. The Lower Class works for the Upper Class.

H. L. Menken, well known former editor of the *American Mercury*: "I can see no reason why American blood and American money should always be devoted to fattening the share of the English. The English would never have contrived World War II if they had not been sure of Roosevelt's help."

An Editor of *Time Inc.*: "The result of the Public School system is that about 10,000 of England's 40,000,000 people actually get a chance to amount to much—and the nation is thus deprived of the potential talent of the remaining 39,990,000."

Much prejudice, perhaps the most subtle and dangerous, is built up, not by direct attack, but rather by omission and selection. Thus a pictorial article on England in a popular American magazine contained only pictures of aristocracy, quaint customs, pubs, village churches, and rolling fields. There were no pictures of industry, of the universities, of the great cities, or of any of the institutions and establishments that really make up British life. Other examples of such prejudicial omission may be found in the American written High School text used in Alberta Schools—*New Outline History of the World Since 1914* by J. H. Landman. The account of the allied landings in North Africa is as good an example as any.

In popular magazines (and High School Texts) those responsible print what they hope their audience will want to read. Elliot Roosevelt tells us, in the book he was misguided enough to write about his father—"As He Saw It"—that F.D.R. hated Britain so much that he spent as much time at the Big Three conferences confounding Churchill as halting Hitler. The depressing fact is that Elliot thinks to improve his father's position in the grateful memory of the American people by representing him in this new light.

Briefly, then, here are some of the more wide-spread ideas about Britain, caused by and giving rise to this prejudice in the minds of a great many Americans.

1. That the British are divided into an aristocracy and a humble, servile lower class, consisting mainly of cockneys and domestic servants.
2. That the British spend most of their time observing quaint old customs, the upper class fox hunting.
3. That if a boy doesn't go to Eton or Harrow and then Oxford or Cambridge he is doomed for life to some miserable, menial occupation.

4. That the British are on the whole a simple, stupid race, but imperialistic and grasping.
5. That, industrially, England is painfully old fashioned and unimaginative.
6. That for all their thick heads the British are a race too cunning to be trusted.

I have perhaps simplified and exaggerated but I really believe that it would be difficult to over-simplify or exaggerate too much the notions that many uninformed Mid-Westerners have about England.

Now for the other side. What strange ideas have many Englishmen formed about the United States? Many of us must have noticed with some misgivings the significant change in tone of Britain's voice in international councils since the war. Such angry retorts as "Britain's history in two wars does not call for a justification of her existence every five minutes" and, from the October Foreign Affairs debate in the Commons, "Britain cannot and will not be dismissed . . ." She is "entitled to a proper place and adequate consideration of her views in the councils of the nations"; these sound unpleasantly like the stampings of a child demanding attention from its elders. Britain's dire necessity demands a foreign policy conforming in very large measure to that of the United States. Impoverished and hungry, she needs help as she has never needed it before. For these reasons Anti-American prejudice in the British Press has been loath to show itself except in occasional angry outbursts in answer to American criticism. But the prejudice is there just the same. I heard much that was not printed and some that was not printable. In a rough-and-ready way it can, I think, be summed up something like this:

1. The Americans are a spoilt and pampered lot with no idea of discipline or restraint, too much money for their own good, and the notion that money will buy anything.
2. They are boastful, arrogant and unappreciative of courtesies shown them. They are poor listeners and never content to play second fiddle to anybody.
3. The United States is riddled with practically uncontrolled crime and there is no such thing as an honest American politician—with Roosevelt the sole exception.
4. The United States has no tradition and no culture.
5. American goods are produced in tremendous quantities with great sacrifice to quality.
6. The Americans are poor sports.

The very fact of sharing a common language gives rise, I think, to many misunderstandings. Neither Americans nor British expect a Frenchman or an Italian to behave as they do but a man speaking the same tongue is expected to behave and think in the same way as well and when he fails to do so there must undoubtedly be something wrong with him. American movies have given rise to many false conceptions of the American way of life. The Englishman goes to them and is entertained but he comes away with the attitude of the dear old lady who, after a performance of "Cleopatra" was heard to murmur: "How different from the home life of our own dear Queen!"

Nearly all I have said of relationships between the two countries was true before the war. During the war years, as never before, the men of both countries had

an opportunity to know each other. The English people played host to thousands of American soldiers in their cities, villages, homes and pubs. What was the result? Were the old prejudices forgotten or strengthened?

Henry L. Stimson said: "The American soldier has proved himself our foremost unofficial ambassador wherever he has been stationed. His influence in Germany is no exception."

Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, U.S. Army, said: "During World War II there was more contact between Americans and foreigners than at any time in history, and our millions of soldiers overseas made more friends for this country than all the diplomats we ever sent abroad."

But Walter Bernstein, writing in the *New Yorker*, said: "The thing happened that happened wherever the Americans went. The historic function of the Americans was never enough to compensate for their immaturity, their chauvinism, and their prejudices . . . and after a while whatever people the Americans were visiting wished they would go away."

Which is right?

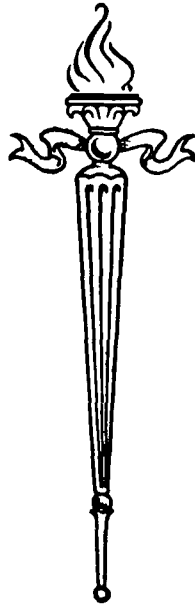
Here, obviously, I can only give my own direct impressions. A Canadian working with the British and Americans finds himself in an odd position. Both sides assume that he is really one with them and feel confident in pouring out abuse that they are doing so to a sympathetic and kindred spirit. It is my opinion that, in spite of great propaganda efforts on the part of officials, press, and radio in both countries, the close association of British and American troops did little to break down the barriers. There may have been stronger forces working against understanding than for it, forces inseparable with a long, hard war, crowded conditions in Britain, separation from home, the superiority of American rations and pay, and the drabness of a country so close to the war. But there was more than this. Some American soldiers had the idea that they had been dragged in once more to pull Britain's fat out of the fire. Some British regarded the Americans as necessary but noisy interlopers who had entered the theatre late, unaware that the first act had been played to an empty house. The British Press in attempting to be more than fair to the newcomers was less than fair to her old customers. American activities, even of a minor nature, often shoved news of the British forces off the page. Illogically enough Tommy blamed the men who filled the space rather than his own newspapers.

For all their common aims and ideals the people were too different, the prejudices too deep for a quick and easy understanding. Frequently both sides had made up their minds before they even met. It is easy to exaggerate the point but is easier to ignore it. The whole trouble was, as D. W. Brogan, writing in 1943, says: "In a dozen different ways the two people now so closely thrown together, have different standards, different aims." He goes on to tell the story of the American, who, when asked why he didn't think England was a democracy, replied: "Because you can't hit a cop."

The war is over; the Americans and British have, most of them, gone home. How do we stand now? Popular American publications are adopting an increasingly tolerant attitude toward Britain. *The Saturday Evening Post*, not notoriously chummy in the past is now urging her readers to be, as she says, "realistic" in regards

to Britain and not to criticize. The *Chicago Tribune* remains unrepentant but the Scripps-Howard gentlemen give us the clue. Their slogan is: "Give light and the people will find their own way." By this kindly light we see the way which Scripps-Howard strongly recommend. "Your newspaper warns against the international communists within our own country—who serve foreign masters, yet spread their poison in our labour unions, political parties, schools, even our homes."

A greater distrust of Russia, for the time being, has overcome the distrust of Britain and America for each other. But if, as time goes on, Britain and the United States are really to come to understand each other in a way that they do not now, that understanding must surely be based on a more durable foundation than mutual misgivings about a former ally.



Canada's Trade with the Netherlands

By R. W. Ross

The Netherlands has played a prominent role in world trade since the earliest times; even in the days of the Roman Empire that part of the European continent now occupied by Holland was becoming important in the carriage of goods to Britain. Today, with The Netherlands striving to recover from the effects of the Second World War, and with Canada developing into a trading nation of the first rank, it seems appropriate to study the commercial relations of these two middle powers.

A careful examination of the statistics reveal that the peak year for Canada's pre-war exports to Holland was 1928, when the Dominion claimed to have sent some \$48 million worth of goods; the Dutch, however, took only about \$20 million worth, but still their highest import of those days. Immediately the problem arises of explaining the difference, a difference found to a greater or lesser degree every year, and it is found that The Netherlands was a most important country in the so-called transit and entrepot trades, wherein the Dutch acted more as clearing agents than as users, of goods going ultimately to such places as Germany, Switzerland, parts of France, and the East Indies. During most of the following years the exports averaged about \$12.5 million, which represented not quite 2% of all Canada's trade, and of which Holland took varying proportions for her own consumption. The Netherlands ranked from eighth to tenth in the list of countries to which Canada exported during those years, although Canada was not of such high or consistent importance to the Dutch as a supplier of goods.

The goods which Canada imported from Holland totalled only about \$9 million in 1928 and after a small increase in the following year decreased quite steadily (with but few exceptions) to under \$4 million just before the war. Nor was The Netherlands high on the list of the countries from which we drew our imports, although in certain lines she was very important. As examples of the trends it may be noted that Holland's artificial silk industry could not continue to compete in Canadian markets with the domestic product; and Holland twine, once so essential to the Canadian farmer at harvest time, lost its high place in the Dominion's imports as the crops were gathered to a greater extent with combine harvesters and as England entered the market to supply a greater and greater proportion of the total amount of twine actually used. The Netherlands was famous particularly for its agriculture, but of all the things grown there the only ones of real and general interest to Canadian importers were those connected with florist stock. The Dutch products were so good that Canada regularly took over half of her horticultural requirements, principally bulbs and rose bushes, from Holland.

The tremendous devastation caused in the low-lying kingdom by the war necessitated the extension of aid by countries less directly affected. Canada granted a loan of \$125 million, the proceeds of which were to be spent in purchasing Canadian-produced goods, that special proviso being intended to protect the country's exchange position as well as to help it over the crucial reconversion period by creating a demand for Canadian goods. Repayment over a twenty-seven year period was agreed upon in order to prevent any undue disturbances to the economy of either

country during that phase. The United States helped out with a loan of \$200 million. The purpose of the loans was to provide the Dutch with the essentials for getting their country once more on its feet. While some of the aid was taken in foodstuffs, and some in fertilizers needed to render the salt-soaked land sweet again, a large proportion was taken in capital goods such as construction materials, heavy equipment and transportation facilities for the restoration of shattered communications.

What the future will bring for the Dutch it is hard to predict. Immediately following the war the struggle to get back to the old levels of agricultural output was commenced. But of what use is high productivity in the Dutch vegetable fields, cheese factories, and creameries, if there is no longer a place to market the things Holland's farmers are so adept at producing? The huge market of the German industrial areas is smashed and its fate yet undecided. To allow Germany again to become an industrial power is to give a market to the Dutch farmers and a place from which they can receive in return manufactured articles. But to allow Germany to become again an industrial power is also, it is felt, to tempt fate to release German destruction upon the world for a third time.

Before the start of the great conflict there was an increasing industrialization of The Netherlands. As in other countries the attempt to get away from national specialization and to export one's unemployment was seen. Most probably an attempt will be made to carry the programme of diversification still further. In that way the Dutch might be able to stabilize their national production and life, in case the special agencies set up by the United Nations should fail in their objectives to improve international trading relations. And what of The Netherlands overseas empire and its produce? Even though the Dutch might lose their political power in those regions they will still have vast amounts of capital tied up there. In order to protect those investments, Holland will probably try (in addition to the home-country industrialization efforts) to become one of a group of nations endeavoring to stimulate the restoration of principles of freer trade than has obtained for many years. With such a lowering of trade barriers there would come an increasing flow of goods across international frontiers and an increasing reconversion to national specialization, provided of course that there was confidence in its continuance.

Grain was always the main Canadian commodity exported to Holland. Of that sent, a goodly portion was destined for the hinterland of the Dutch ports, industrial Germany, and the other areas mentioned earlier. But Canada did provide a great deal of the bread wheat used in Holland, provided it, that is, when the Canadian price was fully competitive with the prices quoted by other major producers. Wood products, mainly woodpulp, became important at such times as the Scandinavian competition could be met, and there was a tendency for those exports to increase slightly. Following the war Canadian paper was sent over in order to re-establish the Dutch press, so much of which had been driven underground by the Germans. The main items of export other than the agricultural were non-ferrous metals, only a part of which Holland used herself, the bulk being shipped on to Germany. Small quantities, almost token shipments, of other Canadian goods reached the Dutch market, but a definite attempt was being made on the part of the officials of the Canadian Trade Service to increase the manu-

factured goods sent to Holland, part of the general scheme to stabilize the foreign trade and with that the domestic economy of the Dominion.

Being able to supply the complementary equipment and repair parts, Canada will be in a position to benefit for some time from those exports made under the loan. But, as already pointed out, Holland will depend in great part on the recovery of the rest of Europe in order to establish a steady and normal life for herself once more. Canada cannot hope to continue exports to The Netherlands on the present scale for any length of time. Some of the things sent over during the emergency will be useful or necessary only for a very restricted period, and when the Dutch economy is settled there will no longer be a great call for them. Then too, as the other countries of the world return to normal they will be back as suppliers of many of the items.

On the whole it would seem that the future trade of Canada with the Dutch could be divided into two distinct periods, apart entirely from the periods connected with the advance and repayment of the \$125 million loan. There should be a fairly active interval of a few years during which Canada will supply many of the diverse goods once bought by the Dutch from Germany, Great Britain, and other countries now desperately trying to lift themselves out of the morass of post-war production problems. But once any semblance of normalcy returns to the trading relations of the world, Holland will look again to all the nations for her needs. There will be very little buying from Canadians merely because Canada helped The Netherlands to recover from the great desolation wreaked by war; Canada will have to compete as to quality and price with all others. With any breakdown in those trade barriers which once served to make nations self-sufficient, Canada should find herself, even with the return of many competitors to the markets of The Netherlands, in a position to become a figure of continuing importance in those markets. As a supplier of grain, particularly bread wheat, and flour, she should be most notable, as she was in the 1930's before the Dutch restricted the entry of foreign wheat into their country. Some of the non-ferrous metals should come into prominence again as exports, to be used not for armaments but for structural and electrical equipment. Owing to Canada's increased industrialization, manufactures of all kinds will assume a significance which they did not have formerly. This may be offset to some extent by Dutch activities along the same lines.

But tempering all these predictions there is the vision of the Hollander, who . . . "by nature and custom a born trader, will generally purchase only from the supplier, native or foreign, who can submit the lowest offer." Important as The Netherlands has been to Canada in the past and important as Canadian exporters hope that she will be in the future, Canada can retain that market in the more distant days to come only through meeting price and quality competition.

The Atom That Has Never Been Split

By GEORGINA H. THOMSON

No one can remember when the thing started, nor whether it was the year of the big blizzard, or even before that. We have never kept minutes, and the best we can do after much consultation and cogitation is to say it has been going for about twenty years. We know that Margaret Robinson, whose parents were among the originals, was born two or three years after the group organized, and she is now in Grade XII at school.

But if we cannot remember the date of its founding, we have no difficulty in remembering its founder. It was back in the days when the Calgary Branch of the U. of A. Alumni, during one of its periodical resuscitations, was holding its meetings in the old Board of Trade Rooms down in the basement of the Lougheed Building. It had been a dinner meeting and the discussion as usual had got round to ways of stirring up interest in the association. Then it was that W. S. McDonald, '15, got unto his feet and made his proposal. He thought if we were divided into little groups which met regularly as separate units for study and discussion, while still continuing as members of the larger organization, we would become better acquainted and at the same time stimulate more interest in the Alumni as a whole.

Being an engineer, W. S. used scientific terms and worked out an elaborate analogy. Each group was to be an atom, "a Thinking Atom," with a Proton of its own, but combining with other Thinking Atoms to make up the Calgary Branch of the Alumni Association. Not being a scientist, I cannot reproduce all the metaphor, but it sounded interesting. The younger members looked skeptical, as is the way with younger members, but I stood up and spoke in favor of the idea. Other older grads took it up, and next thing we knew, W. S. had invited all who were interested in forming a Thinking Atom to meet at his home. No other group was formed, so ours became *The Thinking Atom*, a term that is not so arrogant when you know its origin.

I cannot remember all who were present at that first meeting—after all, twenty years is twenty years—but I am sure of Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, '15, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cartwright, '18, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Dyson and myself, and I think Morty Watts, '26 and his cousin Wes, '25, were also there. Someone, I believe it was Mrs. McDonald, gave a paper on Henry Ford, and we discussed the pros and cons of working under his system.

We decided that meetings would be held in the homes of members once a month with refreshments limited to two items. (And how this ruling has been transgressed!). At each meeting one member would give a paper on any subject under the sun that appealed to him, and at its conclusion the other members would feel free to tackle him or her without gloves. The officers were to consist of one proton whose duties would be to arrange for a speaker and a place to meet each month. There were to be no fees and no minutes. That was the set-up and it has worked for twenty years, during which time we have settled all the problems of the universe. The only trouble is, they won't stay settled.

Shortly after *The Thinking Atom* began, W. S. McDonald and Gladys moved away to Ottawa, but we still send them an annual report of our progress on the

back of a Christmas card. There have been other changes in our membership. For a time Stanley Davies and Alex MacLennan, '16, introduced a geological note into our discussions, but later dropped out, perhaps finding us lacking in the scientific approach. Somewhere along the way, too, we lost the Watts, Wes leaving Calgary while Morty just left us. He had given our discussions a psychological turn, maintaining that genius, even Shakespeare's, was chiefly a matter of glands. To this George Robinson would reply with mathematical precision that psychology wasn't a science at all—it was merely a pious hope. And so far into the night the battle would rage, till Morty finally absented himself from the group.

There are still seven of the old originals left, however, and six "new" members. Of these thirteen, there are six married couples and one lone spinster who has the perquisite of being given a free ride to and from all meetings, and of being exempt from holding the office of proton.

To use another classification, we have two successful business men, Bert Dyson and Bill Knights, who are also past presidents of the Rotary Club. The spinster is a library assistant, while Bert Cartwright, Syd Jones, Cliff Frickelton, '28, and George Robinson are teachers, so that whatever the theme of the paper, the evening invariably includes a heated argument on the pros and cons (mostly cons) of the Alberta educational system.

During the depression we had fierce battles between those who would scrap the capitalistic system, and those who thought it just needed a little repair work done. There were also those who believed in disarmament and those who later said "I told you so!" On matters of foreign policy, we have had on the one hand those who were sharply critical of Britain, and on the other those who felt that the old girl was making a pretty fair job of it. We have discussed the C.I.O., Family Allowances, Home Rule for India, the Palestine Question, and many other inflammable topics, till the argument became so fierce one night that Bert Cartwright mildly suggested that he thought we should have less heat and more light.

Whether it is the effect of his words or the mellowing influence of time I do not know, but the tone of our meetings has become quieter and more philosophical. Bill Knights (Arts 1914-15), whose nimble wit has cooled many a torrid discussion, gave a delightful paper last year on "Humour", illustrated by his own interpretation of several dialects. Recently one of our best discussions grew out of Bert Cartwright's review of Liebman's *Peace of Mind*, which gave everyone from Anglican to Agnostic a field day. One night, instead of "thinking" we retired to the Knights' recreation room, where Freda put us through exercises guaranteed to correct that middle-age spread.

Having survived all this, we can surely prophesy with some degree of assurance that our Thinking Atom is one atom that the scientists can never split.





CONVOCAATION

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Today we complete a session marked by far the largest student enrollment in the history of the University. Last year's record total of 3,447 full-session students (including 454 who entered in January, 1946), is topped by this year's figure of 4,315. Of the latter, some 2,400 were ex-Service men and women. Summer session numbers in the two years were 1,511 and 1,479, respectively. From this it appears that summer session registrations may have attained comparative equilibrium for the time being. The winter session peak will probably be attained next year. Though our freshman registration next fall may be less than half this year's 2,076, it is still likely to be greater than the number we lose by graduation and normal wastage. After next year we expect a temporary recession spread over a few years.

Naturally we are suffering from growing pains. Our old bottles are quite inadequate to contain the new wine pouring from the post-war press of youth. It is cold comfort to students eager to prepare themselves for the practice of medicine and dentistry, and who fail to secure entrance to these faculties, to say we have in Alberta apparently taken in a higher proportion of our qualified candidates than has been possible anywhere else on this continent. Even the loss of a year's time in waiting for later entrance is a serious matter to ex-Service students of mature age. Some students had to be held back in pharmacy also, but by giving priority to those who had completed their two-year apprenticeship in drug stores, and advising the others to do this before entering the University, it was possible in most cases to protect them from real loss of time. In engineering all qualified candidates were admitted, including fifteen civilians held back in 1945-46. In no other faculty has there been any delay in admissions.

The students have, generally speaking, realized the special privilege of admission to a university under present crowded conditions. There have been signs of nervous exhaustion from overwork. Ex-service students labor under threat of losing their entitlement to D.V.A. benefits if they fail to pass their courses. Some doubtless suffer from placing credence in wholly groundless rumors that examinations are being stiffened in a deliberate attempt to reduce overcrowding. Actually the staff have "leaned over backwards" in their efforts to protect the interests of these returned men and women who deserve so well of their country.

Temporary huts have been erected to enlarge accommodation for classrooms, laboratories, and offices, and thanks to the painstaking work of the time-table committee, and the willingness of both staff and students to continue class schedules far into the night, we have come through the session better than we dared to hope. But the necessity of pressing forward with our permanent building programme is all too obvious. I am glad to acknowledge the generous support of the Government of Alberta, and to assure you that, for the time being at least, funds are not the

bottleneck in this programme. In spite of many other shortages, ranging from architects to nails, we are making reasonably satisfactory progress.

Incidentally, I must tell you that the current shortage of materials has caught up with Convocation itself. Some graduands may appear before you lacking a full complement of gowns, hoods, and mortar-boards, bringing home again the lesson that economically at least we are one world. We cannot destroy industrial plants and shoot away materials in any part of the world without feeling the effects in all parts.

Staff shortages, too, have been acute, and most instructors have carried abnormally heavy programmes. In spite of this, the University resumed immediately after the war its policy of giving leave of absence for advanced studies to a reasonable, if small, proportion of the staff. This policy is already bearing fruit in the return of these men with spirits refreshed and qualifications improved. Other qualified persons are becoming available with the completion of demobilization and the completion of post-graduate study under D.V.A. auspices of some of those demobilized one or two years ago. The general situation is therefore improving in many, though not in all, departments.

Housing has become the most critical feature of the staff problem. A number of families have been camping all winter in student rooms in Athabasca Hall and, notwithstanding twelve extra houses now nearing completion on the campus, there is no solution yet in sight for several new families coming to the University next fall.

There are no graduands in Medicine here today. Those who would normally have come forward now received their degrees last fall as a result of the accelerated programme they had followed. In Dentistry the post-war adjustment was made a year earlier. Dental graduands were lacking in May, 1946, but we are glad to welcome them back into their normal stride today.

The student body has completed a year of extraordinary achievement. Important steps have been taken in the necessary transition from a Student Union organization suitable for a small university to that required by a large one, especially with regard to athletics. It is a good omen that the athletic year was outstanding for its series of victories, including the three major intercollegiate trophies. Corresponding progress has been evident on the cultural and social side of student life. The University Mixed Chorus, the University Symphony Orchestra, and the Dramatics Club reached high levels of achievement. The successful housing campaign in September and the first annual Homecoming Day in October were first-rank contributions by the students to the life of the University. New features like the Parliamentary Forum and the Parliamentary Dinner indicate a new awareness of civic responsibility. Finally, the launching of the Students' Union building project was a natural development on the part of a mature student body, confident of its powers and ready to accept responsibility. To make at the same time a contribution of some \$12,000 to the Memorial Scholarship Fund was wholly commendable.

The University is always conscious of its duty to the great mass of citizens who never have the privilege of studying within its walls. Our extension activities this year touched directly in one way or another over 600,000 people. Twenty-two

short courses were organized, varying in length from three days to six weeks and in subject from land appraisal to the fine arts. The summer school of fine arts at Banff had an attendance of 568 students after turning away over 200 for lack of accommodation. This school is beginning this spring, with help from private sources, the construction of its own first permanent buildings on the St. Julien site on Tunnel Mountain, a site unsurpassed for scenic grandeur.

The most important development during the session was the recent decision to offer immediately in the University's branch of the Faculty of Education at Calgary the full two-year course in teacher training. The Provincial Government gave hearty approval to this project and assured the University of extra funds as required to put the scheme into operation this fall. The two-year course is now the first complete unit of teacher training leading to permanent certification.

Teachers in training may be roughly divided into three groups: (1) those taking the general course, for which opportunities at Calgary and Edmonton will be approximately equal; (2) those taking the option in industrial arts (electricity, metals, automotive, woodwork, mechanical drawing), for which facilities are available only at Calgary; (3) those taking options in agriculture, household economics, fine arts, and physical education, for which facilities are available only at Edmonton. Thus Edmonton students who wish to prepare themselves to teach industrial arts must go to Calgary to train, and Calgary students who wish to select one of the third group of options must come to Edmonton.

Students taking the four-year course leading to the B.Ed. degree must complete their programmes at Edmonton, but may take the first two years at Calgary without handicap. Where options desired are available only at Edmonton, their course will be planned to cover these during their third and fourth years.

Professors A. W. Downs, J. P. Sackville, E. W. Sheldon, and Edouard Sonet, also Mr. Archibald West, Bursar, complete this year their long and honorable terms of service to this University. We thank them for their day's work well done, and wish them a very good evening, warmed by a sense of worthwhile accomplishment and continuing opportunity for happy service.

During the year the last post sounded for James Adam, Donald Ewing Cameron, and Albert Edward Ottewell. Their names will remain as landmarks in our University's history.

On February 6, 1947, Henry Marshall Tory, joint founder with the late Premier Rutherford, and first president of the University, died at Ottawa in his 84th year. Dr. Tory found this campus empty of all save prairie grass and poplar scrub. He left it studded with substantial buildings, manned by devoted scholars, thronged by eager students. His ambition to establish here such a tradition of research and inquiry after truth as could not easily be broken was amply fulfilled. He would have been pleased to hear today that during the session just ended 138 post-graduate students have been at work in this University, each doing his bit to push back the bounds of knowledge.

Today's graduands are fortunate in offering their services in a sellers' market. Their country needs them in a very literal sense. The large numbers of undergraduates coming forward will perhaps restore equilibrium between supply and demand next year, and a year later may find again severe competition for jobs.

It behooves us, on the one hand, to maintain high standards, that University of Alberta graduates may continue to be recognized as an elite group, and, on the other hand, to do our part in making Canada such a progressive country as constantly to increase the demand for men and women of high character and trained minds.

We confidently depend upon those going out to new tasks tomorrow, with the mark of this University upon them, to cherish its good name and diligently to think on and promote whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. To this high task we bid them Godspeed.

—Robert Newton.

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

"Eminent Chancellor: It is my privilege to present to you The Honorable William Robinson Howson, Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court, to whom the Senate has granted the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

"The future Chief Justice was born in the Province of Ontario, where he received his early education. After completing high school, he taught school for one year. The next ten years he spent with the Sovereign Bank of Canada and with the Bank of Montreal, and rose to the position of Branch Manager. It is of interest that he was, at that time, the youngest Branch Manager of the latter Bank.

"In 1910, he came West to Winnipeg and entered the University of Manitoba, and later came to Edmonton, where, at the University of Alberta, he completed his Arts course in 1915 and his course in Law the following year. Upon his graduation from this University he was awarded the Gold Medal for the highest general standing during the last three years of his course. Shortly after graduation, Mr. Howson enlisted and served in the First Great War until its close. Upon his return to Canada, he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Edmonton, and his energy, ability, and capacity for work soon made him a leading Counsel in the City.

"In 1930, Mr. Howson was elected to the Legislature of Alberta as a representative of the City of Edmonton. It is also of interest to observe that for the first time, graduates of this University were elected to the Legislature, and Mr. Howson was one of this group. He was re-elected in the general election of 1935 and continued to represent the City of Edmonton in the Legislature until appointed to the Judiciary in 1936 when he was appointed as a member of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court.

"In 1942, Mr. Justice Howson was assigned to the Appellate Division, and in 1944, became Chief Justice of the Trial Division, which position he still occupies.

"The Chief Justice married Miss Jane Elizabeth Carmichael and has a family of three. His two daughters are both graduates of this University, one in Medicine and the other in Household Economics. His son, William, is at present a student at St. Andrews' College at Aurora, Ontario, and hopes, in due course, to enter the University of Alberta.

"It is also of some interest to note that his wife was for many years secretary to Dr. Henry M. Tory, the first President of the University.

"The Chief Justice was the first graduate of the University to be elected to the Senate of the University. He has been President of the University's Alumni, and the first graduate of the University to be appointed to the Judiciary of the Province. It will be observed that the Chief Justice has already had many firsts.

"It is the main ambition of the Chief Justice to make sure that he himself, and the Division over which he presides, shall well serve the public and that the prestige of the Court shall be maintained.

"It is, I think, fitting that the first graduate of this University who should become a member of the Supreme Court of the Province should receive a distinction of honor from his Alma Mater. It marks one of the milestones in the history of the University from which one may look back with some pride and satisfaction at the progress of the institution.

"*Eminent Chancellor*, I now present to you Chief Justice Howson that you may, with the authority of the Senate of this University, confer upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws."

—*Horace Harvey.*



Chief Justice Howson receives congratulations from the Chancellor

"*Eminent Chancellor*: I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, Mr. Frederick E. Osborne, a successful and pioneer business man of Calgary, and a distinguished citizen of Alberta. Early in his career Mr. Osborne displayed an ability, and a willingness, for public service and he has a record of useful citizenship which is second to none in this Province. He has served his home city of Calgary in numerous ways, notably, as a member of the City Council and as Mayor of what, in those days, was the largest city in the Province, and he has been a valued member on the Boards of many civic and

charitable institutions. He was a member of the Board of Governors of this University for 19 years, his daughter graduated from Alberta in 1927, and the work of this institution has always been close to his heart. He placed the whole country in his debt for his services as Provincial Chairman of the Victory Loan Committee through several very successful campaigns. Mr. Osborne has been prominent on the highways of public service, and yet those of you who have travelled the less publicized pathways of worthwhile community activities will have met him there. It is indeed a privilege to present Mr. Frederick E. Osborne."

—James C. Mahaffy.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

"Eminent Chancellor, Your Honour, Mr. Premier, My Lords, Mr. President, Members of Convocation, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I trust that the other members of this large assemblage will understand and will pardon me if I address my remarks to the graduating class. And in doing so I hope that I may interpret your wishes for the one in whom you are particularly interested today.

"I feel that I should be very much at ease in the company of students—much more so than I actually am at this moment. All my life I have been associated with them—first with my fellow students and since my early teens, I have had the honour of serving them. Of course, generally speaking, they have been younger than your group—at least younger than you young men—since unfortunately the University authorities have only recently found it possible to provide any University facilities in Alberta's commercial capital. That reminds me of a saying which I first heard in Scotland many years ago: "Edinburgh is the capital but Glasgow has the Capital!"

"I look back 40 years to school opening week of 1906. Then little tots were coming to me to purchase their first supplies. Unlike the present custom, municipalities did not then furnish the scores of items now available to students without direct cost to them. The School Board of those days provided the school house and the teacher, the benches or at best the desks and an ink can which the teacher's favorite (the other boys called him teacher's pet) was allowed to refill during school hours. And then I think of school opening week of 1946 when those same tots brought in their favorite grandchild and in strict confidence, not too quietly expressed, informed me that they had purchased their first primer from me. Verily, *tempus* does *fugit*.

"Today, I am privileged to look upon a far different scene—one which we together will never forget. And in doing so, I would like to think out loud—to sit in the twilight as I often do and think of those things which I would wish for my two grandchildren, all too rapidly approaching the time when they too, I hope, will tread our halls of learning. And if I wish for you the same things, you will understand that I am wishing you the best of true success as I understand that much abused word.

"There are many attributes of mind and heart which enter into the thing we call success. I propose to name a few of them—many others will occur to you

as you look about you in your daily contacts with the outside world, so soon to become your friendly battle-ground.

"And since a good habit to acquire is that of putting "first things first", I unhesitatingly suggest that you survey your relationship to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. I do not suggest a "solemncoly" religion—true religion should be and is just the reverse. I ask you to give up no real pleasures—rather that you take on those which leave no regrets—no bitterness—no remorse. I believe this matter is worthy at the first opportunity of a silent hour in the solitude of your own room, so that you may get started with the right foot forward.

"Another attribute of Success which I would place near the top is *consideration for others*—consideration for your family, for your possible family to be, for your business and social associates. I am sure the number of wrecked homes and broken lives would be materially reduced if every married person would give his or her spouse, the consideration which is due. And business and professional life would be more enjoyable if all would practice this kindly virtue.

"Allied with that is *courtesy*—putting the amenities of life into daily practice. The Psalmist said, "A soft answer turneth away wrath but grievous words stir up anger." Courtesy makes your own path smoother and the paths of others brighter.

"And then there is *initiative*. Fifty percent of initiative may be hereditary but I verily believe that another fifty percent may be acquired by observation and concentration. Initiative pays big dividends in the business and professional world.

"*Develop a good personality*. Strive to like people by seeking to find out their good points. Get to like people, not so much in the mass as individually. Pope said that "the proper study of mankind is man." Therein you may continue your education as you go about your daily occupation.

"*Have a proper conceit of yourself*, not in any egotistical sense but with the quiet confidence of one who knows. "He who knows and knows that he knows is wise—follow him." You can always learn if you will but cultivate a receptive mind.

"*Be sincere*. Nobody really likes a back-slapper who may be all things to all men. But a sincere man is soon recognized for his sterling qualities.

"*Be a Good Citizen*. Any organized community brings to its citizens many advantages. If you don't think so, just try living for a few months beyond the circumference of communal life. In return, take a personal interest in the advancement of your community—its physical, educational, health, and cultural improvement. This is certainly up to you with the ten talents.

"There are two other attributes of success which I believe deserve mention at greater length—one positive, the other negative. The first is *application* accompanied by *concentration*. So many of us have to substitute application and concentration for the brilliancy which was denied to us. The race is not always to the swift as the hare discovered to his discomfiture. I am sure you will pardon me if I illustrate this from personal observation.

"Since I went to Calgary over forty years ago, I have had occasion from time to time to visit the clerical offices of one of Canada's largest corporations. Then



"Edinburgh is the capital but Glasgow has the capital." Dr. Osborne delivers the Convocation Address.

and ever since, I have seen some of the same faces poring over the same work in what have turned out to be blind-alley jobs. I do not think any person is predestined to remain in a blind-alley job. Application and concentration would appear to offer the way out.

"Please do not misunderstand me. I do not subscribe to the generally accepted theory that the ability to make money spells success. I have known millionaires who were spiritually and culturally bankrupt and I have seen communities pay homage to one who had everything but money. George Horace Lorimer, author of *Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son* and Editor-in-Chief of *Saturday Evening Post* for many years once said, "It's good to have money, and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and be sure you haven't lost the things money can't buy." Many years ago when I held an official position with the city of Calgary, I had the privilege of meeting an aged couple. I was so pleased with the interview which I had with them that I made some enquiries about them. I found that they owned their own home—had brought up a family of six, all of whom had had high-school education, two of them had taken university degrees and two others, Normal School training. All were good and successful citizens. And that father had never earned more than \$85.00 per month. That man and that woman will live on in the lives of the family for whom they had done so much.

"Here is another picture which I recall. A young man slightly younger than myself came to the small Ontario city in which I was born to take a course at a local business college. After graduation, he secured a position as a stenographer with the same corporation which I mentioned above. Last month he retired from the Presidency of that company after a grateful country had awarded him the C.M.G. for exceptional services rendered during the late war. Again application and concentration paid off. Samuel Johnson put it in these words—"Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

"The negative attribute about which I spoke is *procrastination*—the Micawber-like habit of waiting for something to turn up. The Spaniards have a word for it—*Manana*—tomorrow, which is the ultimate in procrastination. I had the opportunity of seeing the results of such an attitude of mind during a trip which Mrs. Osborne and I were privileged to make around South America some years ago. In their otherwise fine and beautiful cities, we saw sections of abject poverty, shiftlessness, and despair. Procrastination takes a heavy toll of human happiness.

"Now I do not mean to suggest that you should rush into your life's work as soon as these closing exercises are over. You have been on the grind for two, three, and four years and undoubtedly need relaxation and rest as does any piece of fine machinery. But you can decide today how long such a period should be and stick to that date line. Responsibilities are not met by refusing to face up to them.

"You have young, trained, active minds with tremendous latent possibilities. With the world in the troubled state in which we find it today, there has never been a time when it so badly needed the training which you have had. It presents to this graduating class a great challenge. Well might you say with Rupert Brooke on his way to Gallipoli, "Now God be thanked who hath matched us with this hour."

"I have endeavored in my feeble way to bring you some observations based on my own travels along life's highway. The pattern cannot be the same for any two people except in so far as broad general outlines are concerned. We of my generation expect you to profit from our experiences and to travel along a higher level than we have reached. And with that expectation we give you our best wishes that our dreams and your aspirations may come to fruition.

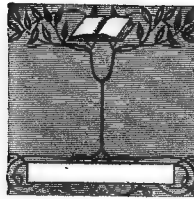
"The late Dr. H. M. Tory, the founder and the driving force at this University for so many years as its President, never allowed the opening of a new term to pass without impressing upon the assembled students that, in addition to providing the physical plant, the citizens of this province paid a considerable portion of the cost of their tuition. I believe you would do well to remember that fact and so plan your future as to make those citizens proud of the help which they have provided. Your Alma Mater will be judged in your immediate vicinity by your success or failure. I hope and pray that you will not let Alberta down.

"And now I join with the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board, the President, the faculty and the staff in wishing you true success and happiness in the years

which lie ahead. The world needs leaders today. Remember there is always room at the top because there is less competition up there.

*"If you think you'll lose, you've lost,
For out in the world you'll find
Success begins with a person's will—
It's all in the state of mind.
"Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But sooner or later, the man who wins
Is the fellow who thinks he can."*

—Frederick E. Osborne.



FAITHFUL SERVANTS

JOHN PERCY SACKVILLE

Professor J. P. Sackville, who has occupied the position of Head of the Department of Animal Science since October, 1922, retires in July of this year.

Professor Sackville received his B.S.A. degree from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and later took post-graduate work at the Iowa State College. Before coming to the University of Alberta he served on the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College and also spent some time in agricultural journalism as Livestock Editor of *The Country Guide*, Winnipeg. Having been reared on an Ontario farm, and later before attending Agricultural College "homesteaded" in Saskatchewan, he brought to his professional work in Animal Husbandry a knowledge of practical farm problems and an appreciation of the importance of making available to farmers in every possible way the results of experimental work.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, later changed to the Department of Animal Science when Poultry and Veterinary Science were combined with Animal Husbandry, prospered under his guidance and leadership. During his regime Animal Science courses were revised and broadened in keeping with the developments in a rapidly advancing field. A program of research work was maintained in order that teaching might be kept live and progressive and with the object of developing improved methods of livestock production for the farmers of Alberta.

Professor Sackville's influence in the field of animal husbandry extended well beyond the University of Alberta. He was in demand as a judge of livestock at leading fairs throughout Canada and was a popular speaker at conventions, short courses, farmers' meetings, and field days. He served on many provincial and national committees functioning in the interests of the livestock industry. In the broad field of professional agriculture he took an active interest in the work of many organizations including the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists (now the Agricultural Institute of Canada) and in 1929 he served as National President of this body.

Professor Sackville retires from the University of Alberta in good health and will continue in professional agricultural service as Secretary of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. His colleagues in the Faculty of Agriculture and throughout the University in general will join in wishing him all that is good as he vacates his office and enters upon a new sphere of activity.

—R. D. SINCLAIR

ERNEST WILSON SHELDON

The end of August, 1947, will mark the retirement of Dr. Ernest Wilson Sheldon as Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Department.

Dr. Sheldon took his undergraduate work at McGill University and his graduate work at Yale. While at McGill he served as an assistant in the Department of Mathematics, and he there began with Dr. H. M. Tory a friendship which was

to become a devoted loyalty. He came to the University of Alberta in the fall of 1912 and has served continuously since that time as Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics.

No man has given more faithful and unstinted service to the university than has Dr. Sheldon. Besides carrying on his departmental duties he was called on to serve on many committees, and no good cause ever failed to receive his interested support.

Perhaps among his extra-departmental activities that of Chairman of the Freshman Committee, now the First Year Committee, is the one to which he has contributed most. In fact he was one of the prime organizers of that committee and he has been its chairman continuously since its inception. Only those who have been closely associated with him can realize the true and meticulous care that he has devoted to that work.

During his time, Dr. Sheldon has seen the Department of Mathematics grow from a single-man department to one of eighteen full-time instructors in 1946-47, and throughout his administration members of his department will testify to his genuine loyalty to them at all times.

Dr. Sheldon was one of the earliest appointees to the university staff, and to that early group under Dr. Tory's leadership the university owes much for the high standard of traditions which were established.

The residence on the University Crescent, with the Pythagorean theorem imprinted on the walk at the entrance, has been familiar to both students and the public, and in the gracious hospitality there extended Dr. Sheldon has always been ably assisted by Mrs. Sheldon. Their home will long be remembered as one of the fine university institutions, not only by local friends but also by visiting guests.

—J. W. CAMPBELL.

EDOUARD SONET

Professor Sonet's colourful dynamic personality is so familiar to his students, his colleagues and his many friends in and outside the University that it requires no lengthy comments. It found its characteristic expression in the class-room, the *Cercle Francaise*, the Philosophical Society, the rehearsals for his famous French plays, on the golf course, on frequent picnic parties, when his French Omelette was the *piece de resistance*, and in his adventurous bidding in his favorite game of bridge. But it found its most powerful expression in the class-room beyond which it often extended to the corridors and even to the campus. It has been said that janitors and groundsmen in the course of their daily duties imbibed a working knowledge of French and some wise philosophy of life from the surcharged currents which escaped through the walls and windows of Sonet's lecture-room.

Edouard Sonet was born at Mens, near Grenoble, in 1880. The youthful Sonet received his early education at Neuville, near Lyons, and later at the University of Lyons. He then enlisted and served for four years with the regiment of Zouaves in North Africa. It is not surprising that when he returned to Paris to spend four years of uneventful routine in a business house he looked expectantly across the Atlantic to Canada for a new world of his own to conquer.

In 1906, young Sonet arrived in Montreal. He first found occupation in the Angus shops of the C.P.R., later as a salesman and finally as a teacher in a college with geometry as his special subject of instruction. Then a strong desire to see his father led him back to France. He reported great opportunities for investment in Canada to which he shortly returned with funds for that purpose.

In the year 1910, the late Dr. Kerr, then Head of the Department of Modern Languages, happened to meet the young Frenchman and discovered in him the very man that he needed as an Instructor in French. The new Instructor threw himself into his work with such enthusiasm and vigour that he was soon promoted to the rank of Lecturer. But, though now a married man, his *Wanderjahre* were not yet ended. In 1914 he decided on a visit to Germany to refresh his knowledge of the language; but he quickly left for Paris and offered himself for enlistment in the French army the very day his native country declared war. After the Armistice, he joined the Faculty of the Khaki University which Dr. Tory, then Colonel Tory, had organized. When he was demobilized, he returned to Paris to engage in business, but, a year later, at the urgent request of Dr. Tory, he returned to the University as Assistant Professor. In 1926 he revisited Paris to complete his doctorate at the University of Rennes. This brought promotion to the rank of Associate Professor and, when Dr. Kerr was elevated to the Presidency of the University, he succeeded to the Headship of the Department of Modern Languages.

As a teacher of a foreign language, Professor Sonet has always been bitterly hostile to all short-cut methods which seek to build without sound foundation. His own scholarship is exemplified by his *Voltaire, L'Influence Anglaise*, published in 1925 and still recognized as the chief authority on the subject. The best testimony to the power of his influence is to be found in the affection and enthusiasm of his many students.

Professor and Madame Sonet, whose home has always been a centre of warm and graceful hospitality to students, members of the University and their many other friends, will be greatly missed in Edmonton. The best wishes of all will follow them to Berkeley, where Professor Sonet will lecture for a session in the University of California, on their visit to friends in Guatemala, and then to their new home on Vancouver Island.

—J. M. MACEACHRAN.

ARCHIBALD WEST

Mr. Archibald West, Bursar to the University for the past 27 years, is severing his connection with the institution through retirement. It may come as a shock to many of the graduates and friends of the University that Mr. West, better known as "Archie" to so many of the successive classes who have made his acquaintance, has reached the age that relieves him of the burden of responsibilities which he has shouldered so long and so successfully. To his associates and familiars on the staff, Mr. West's retirement will leave a blank which will not be easily filled. His kindly interest in the welfare of his colleagues, extending from housing transactions to the intricacies of the Income Tax, will long be remembered by those who have tapped the wisdom of his genius.

Mr. West became associated with the University in 1917 when he was appointed accountant in the Bursar's office. With the exception of a six months lapse, he has been with the University ever since. In 1920 he was appointed Bursar and has continued in that position. Throughout his term as Bursar he was Secretary to the Board of Governors and was very closely associated with the many details of business of a growing university. His office staff consisted of three people when he took office; now it appears to be almost multitudinous.

Mr. West's activities were not confined to his business office. His contacts with the wider life of the city and province were many and varied. His interest in army training commenced at an early age and in 1920 he was appointed Paymaster to the University of Alberta Contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, which position he has held to the present time. Mr. West was also a high officer in Masonry and gave much of his spare time to the furthering of the interests of that Order.

It seems hard to believe that Archie is leaving us. He does not appear to grow old and seems to be as active and keen today as he was 25 years ago. He has the ability of carrying on two or three transactions at the same time and the writer has marveled at the manner in which he can sign letters, carry on a telephone conversation, and at the same moment continue his business with the person in front of his desk. Such activity of mind must find an outlet and it is difficult to believe that he will be content to drop his work and retire. We will surely hear of him playing some further role in the business world.

—P. S. WARREN.



University Press Releases

Thursday, April 17, 1947

The Board of Governors of the University have recently approved a number of important appointments.

Mr. Andrew Doucette has been appointed Director of the Calgary Branch of the Faculty of Education, in succession to Dr. C. Sansom, who is retiring this year. Mr. Doucette was for many years a member of the Edmonton Normal School staff.

Mr. Bernal E. Walker, now Registrar in the Department of Education, has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Education, Edmonton Branch, to have a special responsibility in methods of teaching French.

Associate Professor H. T. Sparby, of the Faculty of Education, is to be Provost of the University beginning next September. Colonel P. S. Warren, who has been Provost for the last two years, desires to vacate that office in order to devote his spare time to geological investigations interrupted at the beginning of the war.

Other new appointments to be effective next September are Mr. Manoel Faucher, to be Assistant Professor of French, Mr. W. E. Smith, to be Field Superintendent and Lecturer in Field Crops, Mr. A. J. Stephenson, to be Sessional Instructor in Physics; Mr. G. W. Sadler, to be Sessional Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

At the same meeting the Board of Governors gave careful consideration to reports from the Deans of Medicine and Dentistry in regard to the number of students which can be taken into the first years of these Faculties next September. The Faculty of Medicine expects to take in 45 students. Nearly all of these will come from students now in second-year Pre-Medicine, but a very few highly qualified student veterans will come from neighbouring universities which have no medical schools and with which the University of Alberta has a long-standing co-operative arrangement.

In view of the cumulative overcrowding, which is beginning to affect adversely the quality of work done in some of the laboratories, it was regretfully decided that the quota in Dentistry must be smaller than it was last fall. The Faculty is earnestly desirous of carrying forward into second year all of the 51 students now in first-year Dentistry who qualify in this spring's examinations. Since

the exact number who will qualify is still in doubt, it is not possible to say precisely how many students now in Pre-Dentistry can be carried forward into first-year Dentistry. At present the Faculty is confident of being able to carry forward a minimum of 25 of these students.

At this meeting the Chairman welcomed Mr. Barclay W. Pitfield, the new Vice-President of the Alumni Association, an office which includes membership in the Board. All members expressed appreciation of the distinguished services of Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald and regret that his retirement from the presidency of the Alumni Association involved also retirement from the Board of Governors.

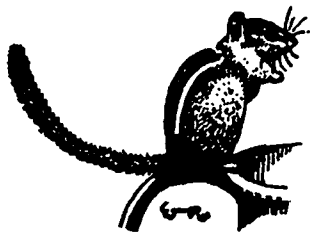
Saturday, May 3, 1947

The University's branch of the Faculty of Education at Calgary will offer immediately the full two-year course in teacher-training. The Board of Governors made this recommendation to the Government and was assured by Premier Manning of hearty approval by the Cabinet Council and an extra grant as required to put the scheme into operation this fall.

At the close of the war, the previous minimum course of one year to secure a teaching certificate was extended to two years. An exception was made for teachers taking a one-year course leading to limited certification. This was continued as an emergency measure to meet the current teacher shortage.

The new two-year course is a complete unit of teacher training leading to permanent certification. The Board intends that the Calgary branch shall be staffed and equipped as a first-class institution carrying teachers-in-training to the end of this stage. It is further intended that the course shall be planned so that students taking their first two years at Calgary can if they so desire branch out during their third and fourth years into the more complete range of options available at Edmonton.

Immediate steps are being taken to strengthen the Calgary staff by the addition of several well qualified, experienced instructors, especially in the arts and science subjects. Laboratories will be well equipped for instruction in physics and chemistry. The aim throughout will be to insure that opportunities and facilities at Calgary, so far as they go, will be no whit inferior to those at Edmonton.



the chipmunk

The general campus scene has changed three times in the past three months. Last examinations were held on May 3rd, and very shortly afterwards, little trace could be seen of the 4,315 students. Over 500 returned in mid-May for their Day—a Convocation more serious than pre-war ceremonies.

In the six weeks which followed, visitors to Department of Extension short courses kept campus walks busy. One of the best attended of such courses, was held from 4-12 June when 80 girls and 140 boys from all parts of the Province took part in Farm Young People's Week, a program of lectures and competitions. The week was a co-operative venture of the Extension Department, Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Household Economics.

Among other short courses conducted in June were the Third Annual Refresher Course in School Administration, from June 16 to 19, organized by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta School Trustees' Association, the Alberta Divisional Secretaries' Association, and the Department of Education, the Ninth Annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, held from June 18-21, attended by secretary-treasurers, assistants, councillors, and other officials of urban municipalities; and the Library Short Course, sponsored by Alberta Library Association, held in response to an appeal from persons interested in rural library work on June 12 and 13.

July brought the University "plant" into full-scale activity once more, when some 1,500 teachers and others registered for courses offered in the 5-week summer session.

Partly as a result of work of the University Committee on Student Employment, and partly because of their own efforts, U. of A. students are filling much of the country's demand for seasonal labor this summer. Undergraduates

are earning their next session expenses in many ways—in northern mines and mining exploration teams, on survey parties, resorts, and in the less adventurous jobs available in larger communities.

During the winter, the Committee on Student Employment was established with membership as follows: Prof. J. Macgregor Smith, Chairman; H. T. Coutts, L. E. Gads, and A. D. Cairns, Secretary. The committee worked in close co-operation with National Employment Service's special placement officer, Mr. John Grodeland. Those students who desired assistance in obtaining summer employment were registered with the Committee and N.E.S., and in March and April widespread publicity was given to the fact that 3,600 students would be available for employment during the summer months. One thousand orders came to the committee from firms and individuals as a result of this publicity.

Twenty-five Years Ago (From The Trail, No. 4, July, 1922):

"Our association has produced its first play . . . 'The Romantic Age' will be remembered as one of the most satisfactory performances on our University stage . . .

"Mr. Ralph Rutherford . . . who has been doing post-graduate study for the past two years, has returned to Alberta and has joined Dr. Allan's geological survey party in the mountains for the summer . . . The results of the (Alumni Association's) annual election . . . are as follows. Honorary President: Dr. J. M. MacEachran. President: Mr. J. D. O. Mothersill. Vice-President: Miss Agnes Wilson. Secretary: Mrs. E. T. Mitchell. Treasurer: Mr. R. T. Hollies. Historian: Mrs. I. F. Morrison . . .

"The second quinquennial reunion of Class

'12 was held at the Macdonald Hotel, the 9th of May, 1922."

The 26th Annual Feeders' Day, sponsored by the Department of Animal Science, was held at the Live Stock Pavilion on the University Farm on Saturday, June 7th. Several hundred farm people gathered for this event to hear reports on feeding experiments carried out during the past year dealing with current problems related to live stock production. Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, was Chairman.

The day's program commenced at 10:00 a.m. and was completed by 5:00 p.m. During a lunch in which the main item was 350 pounds of roast beef, members of the academic and stenographic staffs of various departments of the faculty demonstrated their ability in the serving field. Dr. Newton stressed the importance of Feeders' Day, and the work of Feeders, in a short address of welcome after lunch.

Reports on the following feeding trials were presented: Rancid Milk and Cream Studies, Urea as a Protein Supplement for Dairy Cattle, Riboflavin for Growing and Fattening Pigs, The Effect of Initial Weight on Feed Lot Performance, Supplementary Rations for Pregnant Ewes, Review of Beef Cattle Experiments, Steer Feeding Trials, Report on Dual Purpose Herd, Comparative Feeding Value of Low, Medium and High Protein Grains, Feeding Pigs Before and After Birth, and Discussion on Animal Diseases.

Visitors to the Farm noted current expansion in its facilities. At the present time, a new poultry unit is being constructed to increase the plant available for the training of student veterans who are specializing in poultry.

A special issue of The Press Bulletin marking Feeders' Day and summarizing experimental findings is available from the Department of Extension at the University.

Considerable progress was made on the Students' Union Building project in the past year and, before retiring, the 1946-47 Students' Council set up an Advisory Board to assure efficient spending of the \$400,000 presently available and to assist in the problem of obtaining further money for the building.

The Advisory Board will also ensure continuity of effort.

Widely representative, the Advisory Board consists of the following six members: Barclay W. Pitfield, '34, for the Board of Governors; Dr. John W. Nielson, '41, for the Alumni Association, F. G. Winspear, representing the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, Leroy A. Thorsen, '39, for the Faculty of Engineering, W. G. Pybus, '47, President of the Student's Union in 1946-47, as temporary Director, and Archie W. Campbell, '45, General Secretary of the Students' Union, as Secretary.

At the last session of the Alberta Legislature, an interest-free loan of \$300,000 was voted to the Students' Building. A further \$100,000 was available as a result of annual levies on the student body for several years past. Much work remains to be done before construction is started.

The Department of Extension is planning the program for a visit, September 14-16, of a distinguished British educationalist, Dr. B. Ifor Evans.

Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, since 1944, Dr. Evans is making a speaking tour of this country under auspices of the U.K. Information Office at Ottawa to tell Canadian audiences something of the work of the Arts Council of Great Britain. He is well qualified for this, having been associated with the work of the wartime CEMA (Council for Encouragement of Music and Arts), Vice-Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain; a Governor of the Old Vic, Sadler Wells, and the British Film Institute; and a member of the Committee for the formation of a National Theatre. In addition Dr. Evans is author of two philosophical novels; *In Search of Stephen Vane*, and *The Shop in the King's Road*.

Through the distinction of Prof. A. S. R. Tweedie of the Department of Extension in the field of Adult Education, honor has been brought to the University. The Canadian Association for Adult Education has announced that Prof. Tweedie has been elected member of the National Council of the Association to serve until 1951.

Graduates

WINNIFRED MOYLE '26

"Extremely interesting work in a very interesting profession"—so Miss Winnifred Moyle describes her career as a dietitian. Since her graduation from Alberta in 1926 she has held such responsible posts as chief dietitian at Toronto General Hospital and R.C.A.F. Messing Officer in charge of organizing the R.C.A.F. Test Kitchen.

Immediately upon graduation she went to New York where she received practical training and experience as a student dietitian in the Fifth Avenue Hospital. While there she also completed half the requirements for her M.S. degree by part time study at Columbia University.

There followed three years in Winnipeg doing nutrition work with children. Then came an appointment as Chief Dietitian of Toronto General Hospital.

At Toronto Miss Moyle and her staff of twelve dietitians and twelve student dietitians were responsible for preparing and serving six thousand meals a day, instructing nurses and patients, and conducting special clinics and research. In co-operation with the Visiting Homemakers' Association and The Hospital for Sick Children, they made a study of diet in pregnancy. This study was made over a period of eighteen months, and is still being quoted today in university classes.

In June of 1942 Miss Moyle joined the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) as a messing officer, and was in charge of all food service in various training schools. Then she was sent to the School of Cookery at Guelph. Here she organized and opened the R.C.A.F. Testing Kitchen. This Testing Kitchen developed many recipes which proved of great assistance to messing officers in maintaining high level of food service for the Air Force. These were collected and published as a *Canadian Air Publication* by the Test Kitchen.

In 1944 she was posted to Air Force Headquarters, to the staff of the Director of Food Administration for the R.C.A.F.

In May, 1946, she was released from the Air Force in order to accept a specialist appointment with the Nutrition Division, Department of Health and Welfare. At the request of one of the provinces she made a survey of the food service in small community hospitals in that province. She completed this assignment in July and for a time substituted as dietitian in the University of Alberta dining hall.

Miss Moyle is now in Seattle, engaged in post graduate study for the degree of M.S. in Institutional management.

JOHN MACINTYRE CASSELS '24

Food and food prices are of immediate concern to all of us at this time and to statesmen and economists the problem of organizing the world's food resources is both complex and pressing. John MacIntyre Cassels has devoted a great part of a brilliant academic career to the study of marketing and prices, consumption economics, and national and international food problems. He is the author of

numerous articles in economic journals and has held many important posts in food administration.

Dr. Cassels was born in Stirling, Scotland, in 1901. He attended Crescent Heights High School in Calgary and entered the University of Alberta in 1921. During his undergraduate days he was successively business manager and editor of the *Gateway*. In the summers he worked as wholesale order clerk, shipper, and salesman for the Scott Fruit Company. He graduated in 1924 with first class honors in Political Economy and a Rhodes Scholarship.

From 1925 to 1927 he studied at the Oxford School of Politics, Philosophy and Economics, returning in 1927 to spend three years as lecturer and assistant professor of Political Economy at Alberta. He did distinguished postgraduate work at Harvard, obtaining his doctorate, and later was on the staff there. In 1934 he was awarded a Social Science Research Council Travelling Fellowship which enabled him to study at the London School of Economics, the University of Norway and the University of Paris.

In 1935 he was appointed director of the Alfred P. Sloan Institute for Consumer Education at Stephen's College, Columbia, Missouri. He was Executive Assistant to the Consumer Commissioner on the National Defence Commission in 1940 and 1941 and in 1941-42 was Assistant Administrator of the Consumer Division of OPA.

The next year he became Chief, Requirements and Allocations Control Staff, Office of Agricultural War Relations and later War Food Administration. During the remaining war years he held various important positions in food administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, UNRRA, etc. At present, he is Chief of the British Commonwealth Division, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington.

He is married and has two sons. He lives at 1006 Highland Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Friends of the University

NEW FRIENDS

Mr. L. V. Bell, Haileybury, Ontario.

Mr. N. Soldan, Mine Club, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss Doris M. Austin, Lacombe, Alberta.

* Friends of the University are those who subscribe \$5.00 a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.

Alumni Homecoming, 1947

Students at the University are planning the Second Annual Homecoming on a larger scale than last year, and their invitation goes out to every alumni to participate once again in U. of A. spirit for the day.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

Friday, October 10th, 1947

Morning: Registration.

Afternoon: Registration. Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Evening: Fraternity Re-union Dinners and Dances.

Saturday, October 11th, 1947

Morning: Registration. Pep Rally. Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Afternoon: Football Parade. Football: Alberta vs Montana School of Mines.

Evening: Homecoming Dinner and Informal Dance.

Plans are not as yet complete but you can:

1. Mark your diary for October 10th and 11th.
2. Write to the Alumni Office to have your name placed on the 1947 Homecoming mailing list.
3. Tell your fellow-alumni that Homecoming is for them too.

Class of '22 is celebrating its 25th Anniversary on this occasion and a special programme is being arranged for its members at Homecoming.

Proceeds of the day will go to the Students' Union Building Fund.

GRADUATES OF CLASS '22

The Chancellor's Chair is 25 years old this year

And this is our 25th birthday. We are planning to celebrate at Homecoming—October 10th and 11th.

Before July 31st, you should receive through the mail the details of the celebration. If you fail to receive this information it means we have not your address, so please drop us a line by August 1st and we shall let you know our plans.

(Mrs.) Christina McKnight,
Secretary, Class '22,
9912 104 St., Edmonton.

Alumni Notes

Dear Friends:

Now that vacation time is here we are anticipating visits from the grads who are passing through the city. Until they come let's open the mail bag to see whom we have heard from recently.

1912-1920

Thanks to Dr. F. S. McCall '12 for addresses of two ministers that were "lost", namely, Rev. John Edgar '15 of No. 15 Repatriation Depot, R.C.A.F. Calgary, and Rev. Verner Gilbert '17 of Windsor Mills, Quebec . . . Libbie Lloyd Elsey '12 of Waskatenau tells us she enjoyed the candid shots of the Homecoming Dance and would like to see more of them.

"I have been appointed Dean of the College of Education at the University of Saskatchewan as from July '47," writes our staunch alumnus Dr. S. R. Laycock '16, '23. Recently he has been travelling East on a speaking tour as National President of the Canadian Federation of Home and School. We hope he enjoyed his trip and wish him much success in his new position . . . Miriam Bowman '18, '19, writes: "I have been on the faculty of Spelman College at Atlanta, Georgia, as a visiting instructor for the past year but shall be back at 10936 84 Avenue, Edmonton, in September" . . . Will be glad to see you again Miss Bowman.

1921-1930

Thanks for the note Mrs. Roy Kay (nee Evelyn Cook) '21 of 9733 108 Street . . . Despite the fact that Dr. L. C. Chadsey '22 has resided in Brockville, Ont., for many years, we learned it just recently from his letter: "Please note my address is 1 Court House Square, Brockville. I notice that you do not have the address of Charles Bremner '18. I used to know a school inspector of that name who lived at McLeod." Thanks, Dr. Chadsey, we think we can find him now . . . "Recently I returned from a period of active duty as Lt.-Col. in the U.S. Army and am again associated with the Security-Trust National Bank as Manager of the Trust department here in Long Beach," relates Percy C. Scott '22. "I've held this position for the past twenty years with the exception of my absence on military duty. I enjoy receiving and reading The New Trail as it affords me the only contact with my Alma Mater as I have not had the pleasure of meeting any of the alumni who may be presently

residing in this area." Percy's business address is 102 Pine, Long Beach.

From Eva McKittrick '22, of 106 Glendale Ave., Toronto 9 we learn "It is nearly six years since I left Edmonton to come East in war work with the Inspection Board of U.K. and Canada, most of which has been in Toronto. For the last year and a half I've been teaching Biology and Chemistry in the Vet's Rehabilitation School here. The work in both cases has been interesting. I have not met many of our classmates but saw Rev. Edworthy '22 in St. Thomas, Ontario last fall. I hear he expects to leave there this year. I hear quite regularly from Helena Keith '22, who is still teaching in the high school in Lachine, Que. Her address is 3910 St. Joseph's Street. I expect to be back in Edmonton this fall."

Incidentally, Miss McKittrick, the class of '22 reunion was postponed until this fall—hope you manage to be here to take part in the 25th anniversary.

E. C. and Mary (MacLennan) '28 Stacey '24, '27 are still enjoying life at Beaverlodge, Alberta . . . According to a recent letter to Geoff, Lesley M. Heathcote '24, '28 has become head librarian at the Montana State College. Her address is: Montana State College Library, Bozeman, Montana . . . After spending a few years as Capt. in the U.S. Army, Dr. Alex Simpson '24, is now making his home in East Palestine, Ohio. We heard that Alex is doing very well—and credits much of his success to his start at U. of A. . . Mrs. J. D. F. Beattie (nee Eileen Evans) '25, asks that her address be changed from Melfort, Saskatchewan, to 1110 Elliot Street, Saskatoon. Your request is fulfilled Eileen . . . Recently enjoyed a visit from Dr. J. C. Grimson '25, who was passing through Edmonton on his way home to 1611 W54, Vancouver, B.C. He appeared to be revelling in Alberta sunshine.

Catherine Barclay '26, who has returned to 212 12 Ave., N.W., Calgary, has this to say: "I appreciated getting The New Trail especially last year during a 'year off' at Columbia studying at International House continuing some work in Education. En route and coming home, I stopped at St. John, N.B., to visit Dorothy Sutherland (nee McNicholl) '26. She extends to us out here an invitation to visit them in their remodelled summer camp up

the river from St. John. Her address is 212 Pitt Street, St. John" . . . We lost track of Dr. J. W. Casper '27, but find that he is teaching in a College in Michigan and his address is 2305 Gulf Road, Kalamazoo—thanks to Dr. W. H. Alexander of Berkeley, Cal., for the information . . . John G. Armstrong '28, of 2121 St. Raymond Ave., New York 62, N.Y., sent us a note saying: "I spent seven weeks with the family in Canada last summer. We did the tour Edmonton—Jasper—Banff with side trips. Visited with Cecil Moorhouse '27, and family, and saw Alf Drew '27, Alex McPherson '27, Elof Olson '29 and others in

Hamilton. They all look the same, but a little older . . . A change of address comes from Paddy Bowman '28, from Lethbridge to Division Engineer, C.P.R., Brandon, Manitoba . . . Received a newsy letter from Effie (Slonaker) Harper '28 as follows: "We are still trying to finish our house. Bill '28 is well mixed up in half a dozen community organizations. I'm teaching part time in our rural high school. The teacher shortage is more than just a phase in our area. I took over on a temporary basis, but so far there is no sign of anyone to relieve me." The Harpers live at Whiskey Gap, Alberta . . .



About 70 U. of A. Grads thoroughly enjoyed a very successful banquet in Toronto on May 16. Dr. W. G. Hardy gave the assembled alumni an address on current developments at the University, which, according to reports, astounded those present who had not seen the campus in many moons. This photograph of the head table shows a few of the happy Univalbertons. L. to R.: Mrs. Doug Robertson, Rev. E. S. Stephens '40, Mrs. Ken Madsen, Dr. W. G. Hardy, Ken Madsen '39; President, Miss Ruth McClure; Vice-President, Miss Beth Empey '43; Clem King '37, Treasurer. In the foreground are A. J. Rubin '45 and Mrs. Rubin.

1930-1935

From G Ewart Brown '30, '35 of 1404 1 St. N W, Calgary, comes this newsy letter: "All of the following are on the staff of the Institute of Technology and Art, and several have to use that as their mailing address because of the difficulty of finding accommodations. Nate Safran '35, '36 and Mrs Safran (nee Eta Karsh) '43 spent last winter at the University of Chicago where Nate was busy on his doctor's degree. Miss Hinman '42 who was with the Dept of Education as Supervisor of House Ec work throughout the province is now here as head of our House Ec. department. Miss Hess is one of our art teachers. She was a student of U of A about 1934 but finished at Toronto. Don Fleming '33 has been in charge of the radio classes here since about 1935. Fred Young '15, '25 one of the earlier grads has been here since 1925. During the war Capt Young was stationed at various spots as an army examiner and just got back last fall."

"We are returning to Vancouver in July so would you kindly address correspondence after June 15 to 5587 Olympia St, Vancouver," asks Dr H Peto '30, '32 formerly of Ozama Sugar Co, Ciudad, Trujillo. Should it be possible to pass through Edmonton on

our way home we will stop off to see old friends at the University." We shall be looking forward to see you again Dr. Peto . . . Dr. Oswald Peck '31 of 6 Mt. Pleasant Ave, Ottawa, tells us that Stanley Rands '31 (366 Waverly St) has a young son born March 6 of this year . . .

Appreciated the greetings from G C. Semmens '32, '37 of the Caribbean Petroleum Co, Maracaibo, Venezuela . . . From Max Crosbie '33, '36 of the V L A Ottawa comes. "Thanks for The New Trail. I find each issue very interesting and it is like taking a visit to the campus to go through the various items, noting the contributors and the comments regarding the University and its students, past and present. At some time in the not too distant future I hope to take a trip west and will plan to call and have a chat with our good friend Geoff and others." Hope your plans materialize Max . . .

"I must ask you once more to change my mailing address from 1531 Davie St to 6031 Dunbar St, Vancouver," requests R G Scott '34. "I hope this will be the last time for a while. Since leaving the navy, I have been with the B C Electrical Co Ltd as Supervisor of Lighting Sales, and have become a con-

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firmed 'West Coaster.' . . . Recently heard that A. W. Holloway '34 who is an Industrial Engineer for the Dominion Rubber plant at Kitchener, is planning to move to B.C. . . . Mrs. C. M. Harrison (Eleanor Blow) '35 of 502 5 Ave W, Calgary, sends us the gen on Wilda Blow '21 trace of whom we lost. She is Mrs. R. W. Bernard residing at 969 5 Ave, New York City . . . Would like to receive a letter from George Robertson '38 who is still teaching in a commercial school in Neuchatel, Switzerland . . . Constable John E. Murray '39, i/c Leduc Detachment fulfilled his duty after learning we had lost his address by writing: "It is indeed a perplexing thing when a member of the R.C.M.P. himself becomes lost, and quite appropriate that I should find myself. The whole thing is doubtless my own fault for not maintaining proper contact—for which I apologize." John is just the person to rescue our other lost alumni—how about taking on the job! . . . Fred Deverell '39 is again on our 'found' list. He resides at Ormondale Ranch, R.F.D. No. 1, Redwood City, California.

1940-1947

Dave Mundy '40 is an Assistant Trade Commissioner in Liverpool, England—been there since April '46, we are told. He is the proud father of a three-year-old son, too. Dave's address is Corona House, Glendyke Road, Liverpool 8 . . . Dave French '40 tells us he joined the permanent airforce, holding the rank of Wing Commander. At present he is the Ex-

ecutive Assistant to the Chief of the Air Staff at Ottawa. Dave's address is 29 Greenaway Ave., Eastview . . . Another grad in the permanent forces is Major Les Brown '40. He is in charge of the Engineers and supplies at N.D.H.Q., Ottawa. He reports that Capt. John Kervin '40, Major G. D. Mills '34 and Capt. Michel Dubuc '41 are at H.Q. with him . . . Our best wishes for happiness and much success goes to Alma Ballantyne '40, '41, principal of the Wembley High School for she plans to change her occupation, and her name to Mrs. C. H. Johnson, this summer. Alma plans to live at Wembley . . . Dr. Bill '41, '43 and Mary Lou (nee Smith '43) Prowse are again residing in Calgary where Bill has opened a practice (706 Southam Building). How is Bill Jr.? Heard he is quite a handful, Mary Lou? . . . Enjoyed seeing Mrs. J. W. Oak (nee Helen Towers) '41, '43 for a few minutes recently. As she is planning to move from Prince Rupert to Vancouver, she asks that her Trail be sent to 11137 192 St. until she is settled . . .

Dr. Clarence McNeill '41 has returned from a year's service with UNRRA and is specializing in surgery in Vancouver. His home address is 323 E 15 St., North Vancouver . . .

Received a welcome letter from Denis and Gwen (nee Daw '42) Thorne '43. "Since the fall of '45 we have been in Montreal where I have been working toward a Ph.D. which I should get this fall. As far as the immediate future goes, Gwen and I are heading for

ALUMNI...

*See page 172 for Homecoming
Plans*

Sackville, N B , this September at which time I shall be joining the staff of Mount Allison University as a lecturer in organic Chemistry." Best o' luck, Denis! . . .

Dr. Gordon Gainer '42 of 165 Idlewood Road, Box 652 R D 2, Turtle Creek, Pa , writes "Last September my wife (nee Thelma Bateman) and I went to Chicago to the American Chemical Society meeting where I went through the employment clearing house The second evening we were in Chicago we attended the mixer where most of 9,000 registered chemists had congregated Imagine my surprise in a mob like that to see Wilf Hahn '43, '46 who had just enrolled at Northwestern to go on with graduate work We made a date for dinner the next night When we met for dinner Wilf brought two more of my former classmates, Dr Norman Legge '42, '43 who is now with the Polymer Corporation in Sarnia, and Dr Bob Betts '42, '43 at Chalk River with National Research. I had certainly never expected to see them all together, much less in Chicago I am now in the Insulation Dept of Westinghouse Research Labs in East Pittsburgh and like it very much It is a marvelous change from studying, to be through at 5 every night and have Saturdays and Sundays

free. We have purchased a home, about 16 miles from the dirt of the city. We would be very happy to have any Edmontonians visit us who may be in this vicinity anytime." Yes, Dr. Gainer, this world does seem small after all . . .

"For your notes, I am now employed with Canadian Liquid Air Co. at their head office in Montreal—on technical and development work in the oxygen business," relates Dr. John T Hugill '39, '40 "There is a large number of U. of A. grads down here—Dr. Al MacKenzie '42, Dr. Richard Corbett '46 are at the Montreal General with my sister Dr. Jean T Hugill '42, '46. Ran into Dr. Frank Foxlee '42, '44 at Shawinigan Falls recently where he is with the Shawinigan Chemicals on plastic research" The Hugills live at 5025 MacDonald Ave , Montreal

Bill Andrew '44 of the B C Seed Ltd , 2225 West, Vancouver, visited a number of old friends while on an Eastern tour: "Returned recently from a six weeks business trip in the East Got as far east as Ottawa and as far south as Buffalo and Rochester and all by air—very nice Contacted Ken Woods '44, '46 at the NRC in Ottawa He's with the Div of Chemical Warfare and was surrounded by

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mice, rats, rabbits and a much disagreeable odor. Fred Simpson '44, '46 is also at the NRC. Albert Jackson '42, '44 was in the middle of explaining some complicated bio-chem problem to some Engineers at U. of T. He is working on his Ph.D. and assisting in the bio-chem department. Yesterday afternoon I met one of the 'Lost but not forgotten' list, Dr. Murray Krasnoff '42, Dental Surgeon in Room 201, Lyric Theatre Bldg., 751 Granville St., Vancouver." We all enjoyed your letter Bill and hope you received the music copies of 'Ring Out a Cheer' . . .

Heard Mike Bevan '45 now of the Extension Service, Dept. of Agriculture in Winnipeg is planning to return to the Campus this fall for his M.Sc. Can't believe it but Mike tells us he weighs 188 lbs. . . .

Received a long letter from Anatol Roshko '45 as follows: "I am taking my M.Sc. in Aeronautics here at Caltech, hope to have it this spring. My plans for next year are not yet definite, but it is likely that I will remain here. Don Clarke '41, '43 is also here, studying for his Ph.D. in chemistry. As a matter of fact, we are roommates in a neat little 'bachelors' apartment.. There is an interesting association at Caltech—the Inter Nations Association—to which Don and I belong. Its members are students from foreign countries (foreign to U.S.) and interested Americans. The membership is about 80, the countries

represented number about 25. The main activities are party-dances, outings, exchanges at joint affairs with other universities and discussion meetings. It is a wonderful opportunity to meet interesting people from many parts of the world and to learn something of their native lands." Anatol writes from 1334 S. El Malino, Pasadena, Cal . . .

Reed Payne '46 is serving as a missionary in 5 Lefroy St., North Hobart, Tasmania . . . Julia O'Callaghan '46 is taking a lab technician's course in the General Hospital in Tacoma, Washington . . . Ev Graham '46 who married Doris Barker '46 last fall is a chemical engineer at the Polymer Rubber works at Sarnia. Doris is assistant dietitian at the General Hospital there . . .

May 14 was an exciting day for Muriel Buchanan '47 for she graduated and was married to Don Armstrong (a student at U. of A.) all the same day. Best wishes Muriel . . . Congratulations go to Jim Mundy '47 who was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the Belgium Government . . . Joseph Sereda '47 has opened a new drug store on the South Side. His address is 10440 Whyte Avenue . . . Hope to receive a few letters from the '47 grads before the next New Trail.

All the ramblings for this issue so

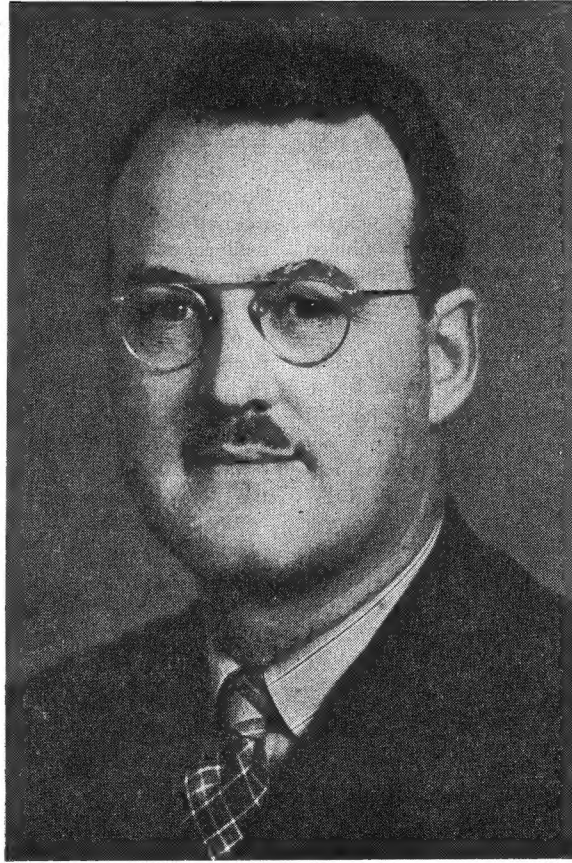
Au revoir,

KATHLEEN.

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Give him your support!

The new Alumni Secretary is J. W. E. Markle, B.A. '37, A.T.C.M. Mr. Markle is widely known and liked, having served as Principal of the Camrose High School for several years. He replaces Gordon Brown '42 who has resigned to take another position.

The Alumni Association is growing into a large organization and Mr. Markle has a big job ahead. Help him to help the Association by giving him your support.

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